The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

CONTENTS

	PAGE
TOPICS OF THE DAY:	
Campaign Forecasts	611
The Fight for the Labor Vote	612
Sperry Crowning the Work of Perry	614
Wet Drug-stores in Dry Territory	616
Hungry School-children in Chicago	618
Political Bias of "The Literary Digest"	618
Topics in Brief	618
FOREIGN COMMENT:	
Austria's Side of It	619
Macedonia Threatened by Hornet States	620
Strangling Education in Russia	621
Cry of the English Unemployed	622
SCIENCE AND INVENTION:	
Failure to Explain Life	623
Reasonableness of Telephone Rates	623
Hopelessness of Gambling "Systems"	624
The Cat the Best Antidote for the Plague	625
The Bee as a Socialist	625
Time-regulation by Wireless	626
Assisted Athletics	626
Steam versus Gas	626
The International Pure-food Congress	627
Test for Oleomargarin	627
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:	
Politics in the Pulpit	628
A Blow to Idol-worship in China	628
What Jews Think of Zangwill's Play	628
A French View of Our Religion	629
A "Homiletic Mephistopheles"	630
LETTERS AND ART:	
Mr. Norton as an Exponent of Liberal Culture	631
Educational Work for Women's Clubs	631
To Give France a Whistler Memorial	632
Defending Keats's Love-letters	633
Literature and Divorce in France	634
THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK	635-640
MISCELLANEOUS	641-646

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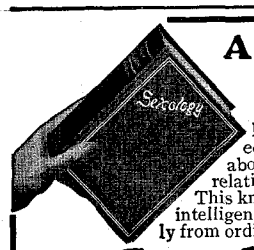

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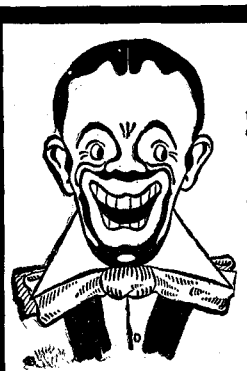

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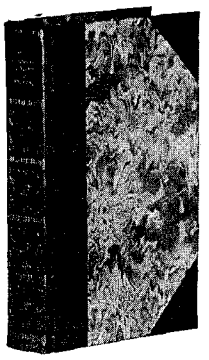

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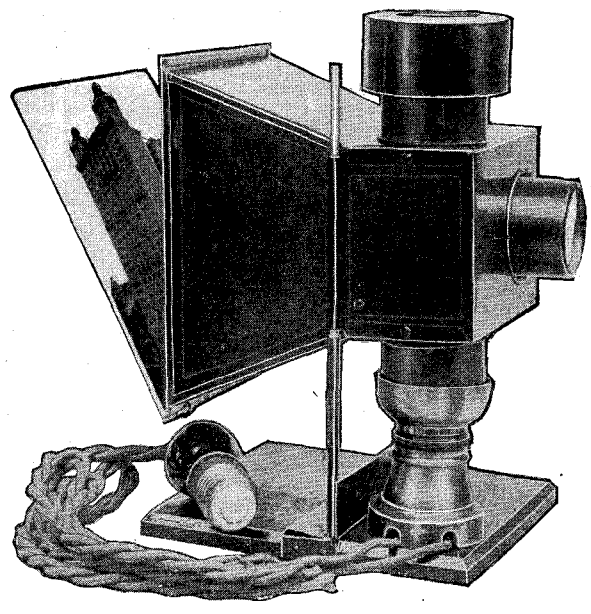

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VOL. XXXVII., No. 18 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 967

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE may be a day or two late on account of holding the presses for comment on the election Our readers are asked to exercise patience, and remember that this happens only once in four years.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

CAMPAIGN FORECASTS

"FROM all I see, from all I hear, it is a Bryan tidal-wave," remarked John Sharp Williams to an inquiring newspaper man; but he added: "I have seen many Democratic tidal-waves sweep the Republicans into power." Taken collectively, the campaign predictions which are being given out by the party managers are about as illuminating as is the above comment by the ex-leader of the House minority. It is now more than three weeks since Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan made almost simultaneously the announcement, "I am going to be elected." The first official forecast issued by the Republican side in this campaign allotted 307 electoral votes to Taft and 158 to Bryan, classing 18 as doubtful. The same conditions, interpreted at the same time by the Democratic National Committee, gave only 144 electoral votes to Taft, while no less than 261 were accounted for in the Bryan column. At the present moment the political prophets in the rival camps seem scarcely less at variance in their outlook, altho the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) claims that "every one of the 'straw' votes which have been taken by newspapers and magazines points to Republican success"—and this in spite of the fact that "Democratic and independent papers are far more active in trying to foretell the result than are Republican papers." At the same time Chairman Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic National Committee, has discovered that Mr. Bryan is to be elected, with 66 votes to spare in the electoral college. According to Mr. Mack's latest figures, Bryan will have 308 votes, only 242 being necessary to elect him. In this estimate, in addition to the solid South, New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, and California are allotted to the Democratic candidate.

Speaking of the diminished registration in many quarters the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) predicts that the missing voters will be largely from the Republican ranks. Thus:

"In many of the solid Republican States there are bitter factional disputes. Nationally the party is divided sharply between progressives and reactionaries. The weak platform adopted at Chicago failed to heal the breach between the factions, and Mr. Roosevelt's impetuous assault upon the 'politicians of great office' who opposed his policies was calculated to widen it. Mr. Taft's exposition of his tariff views may conceivably have puzzled and disgusted both the revisionists and stand-patters. The disgusted partizan is likely to prove a most indifferent and apathetic voter. On the Democratic side the harmony is marked. Not in years have the factions, on the surface, been so completely united. Mr. Bryan has made the best campaign of his career. On 'form,' therefore, the showing is favorable to the Democrats. In the event of a close election, the 'stay-at-home' voter may, after all, determine the result."

The New York *World* (Dem.) and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.), aided by twenty leading newspapers, have investigated political conditions in the States which they regard as doubtful, namely, Maryland, West Virignia, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Nevada, California, New York, and New Jersey, reaching the conclusion that "the result depends upon the vote of New York." Says *The World:*

"Five conditions contribute to make uncertain the outcome, a religious issue in the West and the labor and colored vote throughout the country creating the most trouble. Financial interests regard the election as uncertain and prepare for any eventuality. Of the doubtful States, of which New York is the most important, Mr. Taft must carry New York to win by a margin of two votes. If he does so his election is assured. Mr. Bryan to win needs to carry New York, Ohio, and Maryland, or Nebraska or West Virginia, which will give him 248, or 6 more than is necessary to secure his election. If he carries New York, Indiana, West Virginia, and Nebraska or Maryland, and yet loses Ohio, he may still be elected by 6 votes in the electoral college. Of the States suggested by the poll of *The World* as doubtful, Mr. Bryan under any combination of figures must carry New York to be successful."

"There are at least conditions which warrant a feeling of hopefulness on the part of the Democrats, while the Republicans are nervous," says the Nashville *American* (Dem.), which adds that "never before have the opposition conceded to Mr. Bryan such strength as they do to-day." Mr. Walter Wellman, writing in the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), names Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wyoming as the doubtful States, of which he says: "It is my opinion that New York is well-nigh safe for Taft; that Taft's chances are better than Bryan's in West Virginia and Wyoming; that Bryan has the lead in Ohio, Colorado, and Montana, and that Nebraska is trembling in the balance." "After all, there is no room for overconfidence on either side," remarks the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.); and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), while finding the surface indications in favor of the Republicans, goes on to say:

"It is always conceivable that some elements in the voting community with which practical politicians come rarely, if ever, into touch may suddenly reverse their position with tremendous effect and to the astonishment of everybody. The possibility of such an occurrence is the only source of disquietude in the present campaign. If one were to judge of its outcome from the attitude of

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the politicians of the two parties, the generals, the colonels, the majors, of Republicanism and Democracy, no further doubt need be entertained. The same outcome appears likely from the news-

THE TUG-OF-WAR.
A little domestic mix-up incident to the windy political autumn.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

papers of the country, with their line-up in this campaign; from the leaders of business, in finance or manufacture or commerce the test is the same. All regular signals point to a clear track. May there not be, however, an element of the voting public whose activities, less clearly defined in the public mind, could upset all calculations?

"Such a thing occurred four years ago. New York State, by all outward and visible signs, should then have voted for Parker. The press was united in his favor; the postal-card contests pointed toward him; at the clubs of New York and Buffalo it seemed as if everybody who had ever voted the Democratic ticket was to do so that year. In fact in the residential districts of upper Manhattan Parker's vote actually surpassed ordinary records. Why then did the State give 175,000 majority for Roosevelt? Because an element in the voting population living under the East River Bridge and out of the view of the politicians and the press and the post-card ballots suddenly decided to vote for the Republican candidate. More accurately, such an overturn appeared all over the State and all over the country and yet no one foresaw it in anything like the proportions with which it finally came out. It was a new Republican ally. It represented the accession of men who had not before voted that ticket; and they were out of the main current of public observation."

"It is worth recalling," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "that the great Democratic landslide of 1892 was foreseen by almost nobody." And it goes on to say:

"There is talk in certain quarters to-day of a coming landslide. Newspaper correspondents returning from the West and other correspondents still working through the Mississippi-Valley States tell remarkable stories of the 'feel' of things. There are well-known forecasters who are now publicly predicting that Bryan will carry Ohio and Indiana. They venture to place the railroad vote, the farmer vote, the business vote, the labor vote as if these great classes of voters were pieces on a chess board. . . . . .

"Inasmuch as there are more varied and uncertain factors in the political equation this year than hitherto for many Presidential elections, the business of forecasting becomes the more hazardous, the more identified with mere guesswork. Nothing is more ridiculous, scientifically considered, than the ordinary 'straw' vote which so many leading newspapers are offering to their readers. And even the most laborious personal studies of localities by trained political correspondents leave very much to be desired. There are general conditions, always, which may seem to guide one, comparatively, to fairly safe conclusions, yet the large possibility of surprizes has been established firmly by experience and can never be ignored."

"All accounts from the West," says the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), "tend to show that William J. Bryan is this year going to poll the biggest electoral vote he ever received." But even the prospect of a Democratic landslide in several States is not enough to alarm *The Advertiser*, which recalls the fact that "the Democratic party has more than 100 electoral votes to capture over its strength of four years ago." It goes on to say:

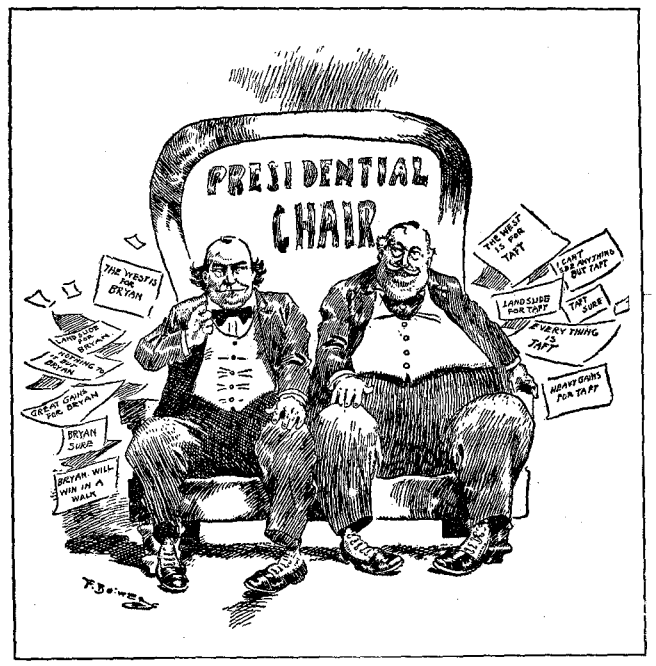
"Where are those 100 votes to come from? No landslide in the West will give it to Mr. Bryan. The East still holds the balance of power. And unless he captures the Middle West and New York, he may come near the prize, but not near enough to insure victory. New York, then, promises to be the great battle-ground of national politics. As goes New York, in all probability, so the nation goes."

Meanwhile the betting odds are 4 to 1 in favor of Taft, and the latest figures from Republican headquarters allot him 27 States and 305 electoral votes, at the same time claiming a majority of 90,000 in New York. "It is all over but the christening," says Senator Dixon, of Montana, "and the baby's name will not be Bryan." "As the campaign nears its end," remarks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "we are happy to say that Mr. Bryan's prospects for a successful and financially prosperous series of lecture tours on the Chautauqua circuit and elsewhere between 1908 and 1912 are now extremely bright."

Of the smaller parties the Socialists are predicting a vote of over 1,000,000, and a similar claim is made by the Prohibition party.

THE FIGHT FOR THE LABOR VOTE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S open letter on the subject of the black list and the boycott, Mr. Gompers's appeal on behalf of Bryan to the "men of labor, lovers of human liberty," and the prominence of labor topics in the recent speeches of both candidates, all reveal the labor vote as the chief bone of contention in these last days of the campaign. The Republican party shall



UNLESS SOME FORECASTS FAIL.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

not be permitted to "betray the toiler with a kiss," asserts Mr. Bryan in Denver; while the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) is no less earnest in its warning to the workingman that "through his

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unscrupulous deal with Gompers Mr. Bryan is deliberately endeavoring to deceive and misuse the great labor vote." According to Mr. Gompers, "the Republican party and its candidate stand for upholding and further extending into our country a despotic government vested in the judiciary," thus "destroying government by law, and substituting therefor a government by judges, who determine what in their opinion is wrong, what is evidence, who is guilty, and what the punishment shall be." The head of the American Federation of Labor goes on to repeat that the Democratic platform meets the just demands of labor—demands which had been denied by the framers of the Republican platform.

CHARLES J. HUGHES,

The Denver lawyer, whose gift of $5,000 was the largest single contribution to Mr. Bryan's campaign fund.

In an open letter to Senator Knox President Roosevelt asks Mr. Bryan whether he believes in legalizing the black list and the secondary boycott, as Mr. Gompers claims when he asserts that the Democratic party "pledged its candidates for every office to those remedies which labor had already submitted to Congress." These remedies, the President avers, aim to abolish as a property right the "right to carry on business of any particular kind or at any particular place," and would annul the crime of conspiracy in connection with labor disputes—thereby legalizing the black list and the sympathetic boycott. The President goes on to say:

"Does Mr. Bryan believe, with Mr. Gompers, that he and that part of the labor movement that agrees with him have the right morally, and should be given the right legally, to paralyze or to destroy with impunity the business of an innocent third person, against whom he or they have no direct grievance, simply because this third person refuses to join with them aggressively in a labor controversy with the real merits of which he may be utterly unacquainted, because he refuses to class as his enemy any and every other employer whom they point out as their enemy, because he refuses, merely upon their peremptory order, to excommunicate some other employer by ceasing all business relations with him? The black list and the secondary boycott are two of the most cruel forms of oppression ever devised by the wit of man for the infliction of suffering on his weaker fellows. . . . . .

"Does Mr. Bryan agree with Mr. Gompers that all existing legal restraint on the enforcement of every degree of the boycott should be withdrawn: that the industrial excommunication of the innocent merchant who refuses to render unquestioned obedience to the orders of Mr. Gompers should be legalized and encouraged, or does he believe with us, and with Mr. Mitchell and other labor leaders who differ with Mr. Gompers in this matter, that this form of the boycott is morally wrong, that labor at war should fight with its enemies and respect the rights of neutrals, that innocent third parties should not be coerced into taking sides in industrial disputes to which they are in no sense parties, under penalty of having their business attacked and destroyed?"

Mr. Gompers draws a different picture of the boycott. He says:

"A boycott is nothing more or less than a withdrawal of patronage. I hold that any man or any combination of men have a right to buy or to stop buying just as they please, for any reason they please, or for no reason. No man has a property right to the custom of any other man in business. How can he secure an injunction to protect property which he never possest?"

The Evening Post (Ind.) sees in all this furor only a confession that the Republican managers are worried over the labor vote—despite, as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) remarks, their profest skepticism regarding the influence of Mr. Gompers. Says the New-Orleans paper:

"This eleventh-hour display of Republican solicitude for organized labor amounts in the net to admission that Mr. Gompers's appeal has been much more successful than Mr. Taft's managers had expected. In Ohio, Indiana, and other States where the liveliest sort of a fight is being carried on by both parties, organized labor is strong.

"If the election is close, it may conceivably hold the balance of power and may turn to one party or the other a sufficient electoral vote to decide the issue. The sagacious Republican leaders are, therefore, justified in their frantic endeavor to split the vote, tho their methods of compassing that end may not be altogether above question. With their activity in this direction conceded, the question of their success or failure becomes of importance. Will they be able to convince organized labor that in this case, as in others, the Chicago platform is so much waste paper? Mr. Taft has already been compelled to radically amend his platform, and the repudiation of the Convention's deliberate omissions with respect to labor should not be a too-difficult task for these expert amenders. But it may not be so easy to convince the labor voters that, if they were insincere at Chicago in July, the Republican leaders are any more sincere in Washington during October. Certain of the organizations hostile to organized labor have officially urged the election of Mr. Taft because it meant the defeat of organized labor's demands. And now labor is urged to vote for him for exactly the opposite reason. It is a rather ingenious program."

The Republican press, however, point to the fact that Daniel J. Keefe, vice-president of Mr. Gompers's organization, has come out for Taft, as have James C. Clark, one of the vice-presidents of the United Mine Workers, and a number of labor leaders among the Eastern railroad organizations. They also dwell upon the evidences of resentment on the part of organized labor against Gompers's alleged promise to "deliver" its vote to Mr. Bryan.

"The campaign that has been waged against Mr. Taft's labor record has been essentially unfair," asserts his brother's paper,

THE PRIZE NOW MOST SOUGHT.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which adds that "Mr. Taft does not apologize for his labor record" because "there is nothing in it for him to apologize for."

Mr. Taft himself shows no inclination to avoid the subject of

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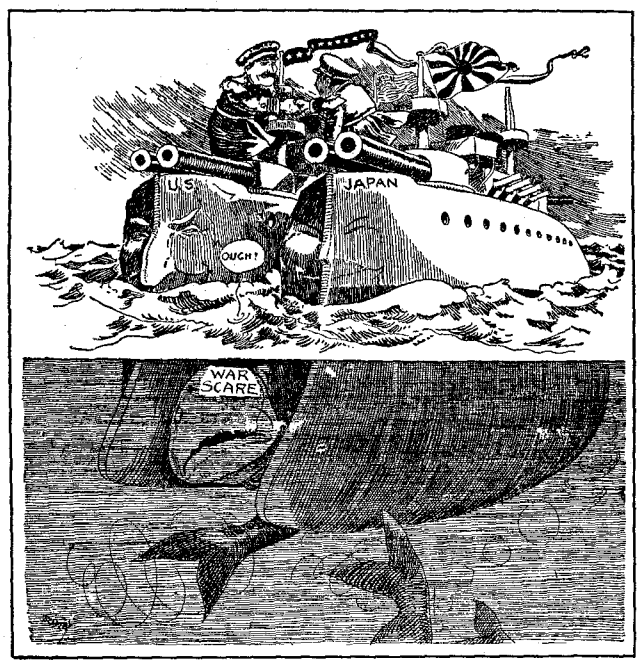
his injunction record. Speaking to an audience of workingmen at Evansville, Ind., he said:

"I have issued injunctions against lawless laboring men who were violating somebody else's rights. If I had not done it, I should not have the right to be here asking for your suffrages.



FLATTENING OUT THE WAR-SCARE.
An international squeeze.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

What kind of a judge do you want? Do you want a judge that distinguishes between classes, decides in favor of one class against another? Is that the character of a judge you want in a free country?

"What is an injunction? An injunction is merely an order for the prevention of abuses, made before the fact occurs which is to injure or not injure the party. Where an injury has been done, a man brings suit to recover damages for the injury; but where the injury is in small acts for which you can't recover adequate damages, there equity says a man may have prevention rather than cure. . . . . .

"That kind of remedy has been in force for four hundred years, and is the most remedial writ that we have. It arose to protect poor men, not to oppress them."

"There would be no fear," says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), "that the election of either candidate would work any serious detriment to the interests of labor, except in so far as such election might derange business conditions and reduce the opportunities of profitable employment." It is evidently with this thought uppermost that the National Association of Manufacturers announces that a canvass of its members gives a fairly unanimous opinion that the election of Taft would result in work for the idle. Mr. Bryan has been moved to charge that railroads and other employers, by promising higher wages and more employment in the event of Taft's election, are attempting to "bribe" their men to vote the Republican ticket. "I say to you," he exclaimed in an Ohio speech, "that the little ward heeler who goes around and bribes a man for five dollars is a moral character beside the man who attempts to use his power to threaten those who work for him and to buy them by a promise of increase or threaten them by a promise of decrease." To this Mr. Taft, addressing a labor audience in Indiana, replies:

"What we need is a restoration of confidence; what we need is that these men who control capital shall be willing to invest it, that railroads shall be able to borrow money so that the work of construction and reconstruction may go on. We are all in the same boat—the laboring men, the business men, professional men; we all want business to go on.

"We all want money to be invested, and if you hear, as you may well hear, that men are giving orders all through the country to be filled 'if the Republican ticket is elected,' and not be filled if the Bryan ticket is elected, can you not infer from that what their judgment is?"

On the other hand, the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) dwells upon "the wide-spread dissatisfaction of labor not only with Taft personally, but with his party generally"; and it says that "the coal-miners are for Bryan and the mill towns also, where thousands of idle workmen are flocking to the Democracy in droves from the party of the once full, but now empty, dinner-pail." This time, asserts the Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.), the Republican managers will fail in their attempt to "throw the scare into labor." Concerning this process we read:

"Every workingman is assured he will lose his job in event of Democratic success. Reports of great contracts signed, but containing the proviso 'void if the country goes Democratic,' are circulated. When the party managers can find willing tools among manufacturers they induce them to threaten reduction of wages or cessation of industry unless the Republican ticket shall be elected. One device was employed early in the campaign. Upon the walls of industries suspended during the Republican panic they posted the legend: 'This Factory Will Resume Within Ten Days After the Election of William H. Taft.'

"The audacity of such performances by a party whose reign has brought or permitted financial and industrial catastrophe, is superb. It is entitled to all the admiration awarded to the limit in any line of human achievement. . . . . .

"So far as the Republican party's promises of prosperity are concerned it is a perjured party. The New-York bulletin of labor shows from 30 to 36 per cent. of union labor out of employment. The savings-banks report shows the total savings of 130,000 depositors wiped out. New York City's bread-lines are the longest ever known. The first stormy night of the season so overwhelmed the municipal lodging-house that the living were sent to sleep with the dead at the Morgue. Sixty thousand is one estimate of the able and willing men without work and without assurance of food or bed save by charity.

"What the figures show for the Empire State, corresponding figures show for every other industrial State of the Union.

"Yet the Republican party asks a renewal of confidence in its false oaths. If it has not wrecked prosperity it has permitted prosperity to be wrecked. Actively or passively it is responsible."

SPERRY CROWNING THE WORK OF PERRY

THE unprecedented welcome of the American battle-ship fleet in Japan is heartily returned by an immediate and almost universal appreciation upon the part of the American press. It will be remembered that when the fleet was first dispatched upon its world-circling tour, the editorial writers were at pens' points as to the advisability of what many considered a thinly-veiled threat to Japan. The constant reiteration from part of the press of the belief that the guiding mascot of the fleet was the Dove of Peace was met by others with the poignant statement that never before had this sacred bird's feathers bristled so ominously. The graciousness and eagerness of the Japanese welcome, however, seem to have blunted even the sharpest of the editorial quills.

The picture of ten thousand Japanese school-children singing "Hail Columbia, Happy Land!" in English, of the gorgeous marching pageants in which 50,000 of the populace participated, of the unbroken series of luncheons, dinners, and balls, and of the unprecedented setting aside of court etiquette and formality by the Mikado and Empress, have duly emphasized the fact that the final outcome of the cruise is a gigantic and wildly enthusiastic "frolic."

A picturesque and unusual instance of this international comradery was featured in a scene on board the battle-ship *Mikasa* during a reception of the American naval officers. To quote from the New York *Post*:

"Toward the close of the reception, at a collation on the after-

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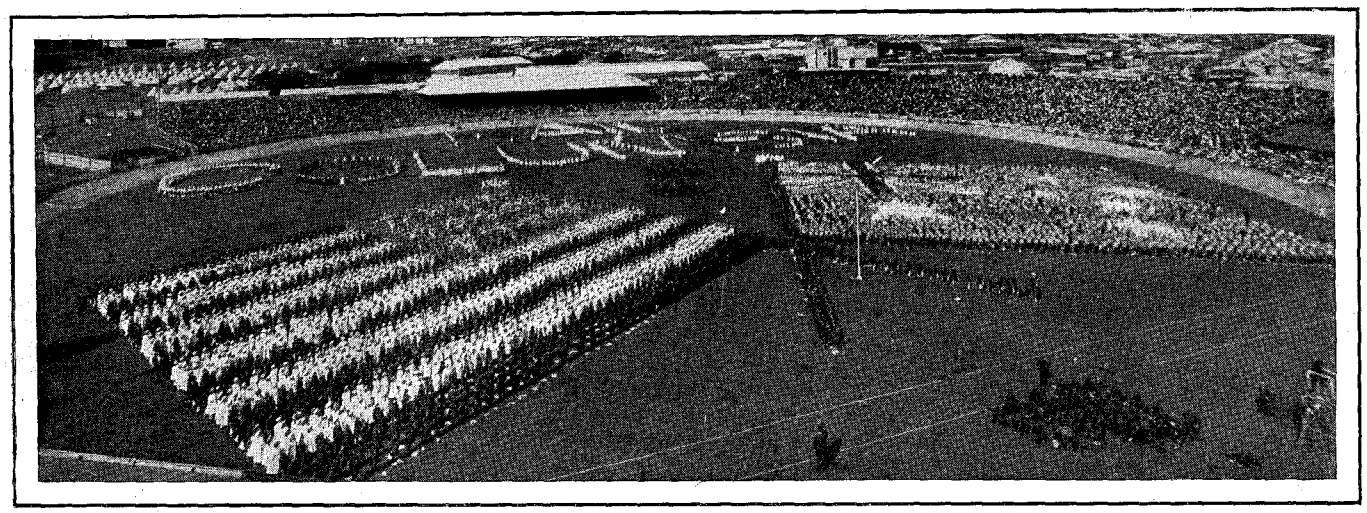


By courtesy of "Collier's."

SYDNEY'S WELCOME TO OUR FLEET.

The United States Battle-ship Fleet was welcomed to Sydney, Australia, by 9,000 school-children grouped to form the words "Hail Columbia" and to trace the pattern in colors of the American and Australian flags.

deck of the battle-ship, Captain Okada drank the health of Ambassador O'Brien. Then followed a demonstration that will be long remembered by the Americans. The Japanese admirals and captains raised Ambassador O'Brien on their shoulders and marched around the deck with him, everybody on board wildly cheering. The same performance was repeated with Rear-Admiral Sperry and each of the other American admirals present."

"There is no parallel in history that we recall to the reception of the fleet in Japanese waters," remarks the New York *Times*. "The most wonderful greeting ever given foreigners by the Japanese," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, while such epithets as "marvelous demonstration of sincere cordiality," "one of the finest things of all history," "most impressive demonstration of international amity" abound.

The natural disposition to discuss the probable effect of this visit and reception upon future international relations having to do with commercial and political affairs on the Pacific between the United States and Japan is apparent. The New York *Tribune* comments thus:

"Japan and America are, and are likely to remain for a long time, the chief—we might say the only important—naval Powers in the Pacific. It is natural, therefore, that each should be curious to measure in friendly observation the potency of the other. The result will be an increase of mutual good understanding and esteem. The Japanese Emperor's rescript emulates the frequent utterances of the American President in the earnest desire for lasting peace among all nations, and there is reason to expect that what the Japanese have courteously called 'American week,' if it does not, as some extra-enthusiastic Japanese are saying, mark a new era in the relations of the two Powers, will at least mark a gratifying confirmation of the cordial relationship which for half a century has existed between them, and will put a final end to the injudicious hints of friction and conflict which have been intermittently put forth."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, likewise commenting upon conditions in the Pacific, says:

"The magnificent spectacle in the harbor of Yokohama, and all the professions of mutual confidence and esteem which it has evoked, merely illustrate the depth of the conviction that with the destiny of the countries of Eastern Asia the future of the United States must be closely identified. It is only ten years since that there began to be anything like a general recognition of that fact, either among our own people or by the rest of the world."

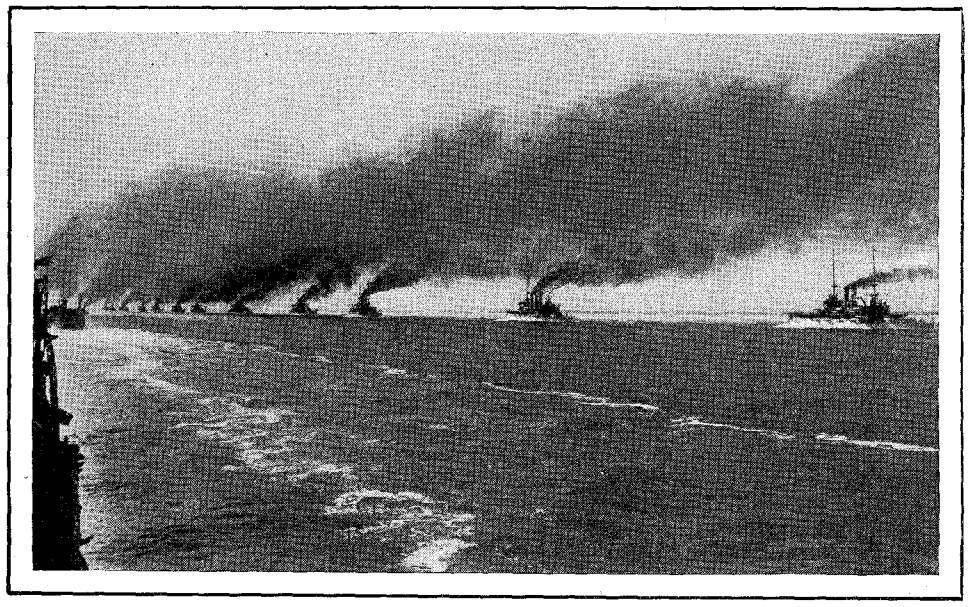
The New York *American*, which sounds the only discordant note we have been able to distinguish, reviews the situation thus:

"It is pleasant to read that the Japanese fleet has received our fleet cordially. The cordiality is of the same sort evinced by a small fox-terrier when a large bulldog drops in to visit him, but it is cordiality, nevertheless, and as long as it shall endure there will be no danger of a war with the little yellow nation over the Pacific.

"But we must not forget that this expression of loving good-will to everything American was all brought about by the size and strength of the American ships.

"This seems to be abundant evidence of the wisdom of sending them to the Pacific. A few months before they sailed, Japan was full of blustering war talk, full of bitterness against this country, full of threats of what was going to happen if her little children of thirty-five and forty were debarred from our public schools.

"But with the approach of the fleet toward the Orient the outspoken hostlity dwindled, and now that the fleet is in Japanese waters, lo! there are only acclamations of delight and prodigal assurances of distinguished consideration. Now, it is important to keep the Japanese in this attitude toward us, for they have a strong army and a strong navy, and they have, or they fancy they have, a great deal to gain by going to war with the United States. And the only way to continue their cordiality is to keep a fleet



THE FLEET LEAVING MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

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in the Pacific big enough to make any other feeling extremely bad policy."

The Washington *Star*, which discusses the implication that the recent demonstrations are indicative of an unwritten alliance between the two nations, says in part:

"In considering this matter allowance is to be made for the excitement growing out of the festivities at the Japanese capital. Japan as host is all that a hospitable nation could be. America as guest is sincerely and profoundly appreciative of all the honors shown. The visit of the fleet is bound to produce happy results. The memory of it will long remain in both countries. New personal friendships are being formed, and old ones the more strongly cemented, between men whose influence counts in their respective lands.

"But an alliance, written or unwritten, is something that is, and must remain, foreign to America, not only as respects Japan, but all other nations. It is against a warning by Washington, against our traditions, against our interests, plain to the humblest. We want friends—and we know them when we make them—but are forbidden to have allies, signed or unsigned, by every consideration of our governmental being. . . . . .

"At present, America, official and unofficial, is very friendly toward Japan, and proud of Japan's friendship in return. The progress made by the island kingdom since Perry's visit is nowhere more highly appreciated than in Perry's country. The great commodore's mission, and its admirable execution, are among the most cherished American achievements. . . . . .

"Talk about an alliance with America does no good. The two governments reached, and have long continued, the very best understanding without even a suggestion of formal terms. Fortunately, such terms are as little necessary now as in the beginning. The more we have seen of Japan the better we have come to like her; and we have neglected no opportunity to give assurance of our friendship We are equally assured as to her friendship, and what has been done without an alliance can easily be maintained without one."

The Japanese viewpoint of the celebration and their accompanying words of welcome are significant. Prince Ito, who is credited above all the statesmen of the nation as being the most representative of the entire Japanese people, spoke in part as follows:

"The whole people of Japan unite in extending a most warm and sincere welcome to their guests on the American battle-ship fleet, now approaching the harbor of Yokohama. The visit of these good ships and men to our Empire is sincerely regarded as an additional token of the unbroken friendship which has existed between the two nations since the coming to Japan of Commodore Perry in 1852. Such a round-the-world cruise, undertaken by the magnificent navy of our friendly neighbor, breaks the record in naval annals, and it will be watched until its completion with the most intense interest because of its bearing upon the naval relations and achievements in the future of all naval Powers. I hope our friendship and commercial relations with the United States will be more closely cemented by this auspicious event."

Marquis Matsukata, Minister of Finance, said:

"Fifty years ago Commodore Perry brought about the opening of our country to foreign intercourse; to-day Admiral Sperry brings glad tidings of peace and good-will. The friendly relations between America and Japan decorate the pages of the world's history of civilization. My sincere hopes and expectations are that these same relations will go on forever. The present visit is destined to extend a happy influence on the political and economic relations between Japan and America. Consequently, I welcome the American fleet with my whole heart."

Viscount Kaneko, member of the House of Peers, commented:

"In 1852 an American squadron, under the command of Commodore Perry, left the shores of America with peaceful purposes; it was received in Japan with warlike preparations. In 1908 another American fleet left an American harbor amid warlike rumors, but to-day it is welcomed in Japan with universal hospitality. The visit of Commodore Perry resulted in Japan's introduction to the outside world; the visit of to-day assuredly will bind fast forever the existing ties of international friendship."

WET DRUG-STORES IN DRY TERRITORY

"GOOD-BY, little bar-room, don't you cry; you'll be a drug-store by and by," is the legend on a postcard widely circulated in "dry" States that recently caught the eye of Mr. Harry B. Mason, editor of *The Bulletin of Pharmacy* (Detroit). It marks a development of the drug-store in prohibition territory that is not only a disgrace to the trade, in Mr. Mason's opinion, but one that is likely to call down upon the druggists restrictive legislation that will make the innocent suffer with the guilty and injure a legitimate part of the business.

Two-thirds of the area of the country is now under prohibition, with a population of from 26,000,000 to 28,000,000 people. So the magnitude of the drug-store problem can be imagined. "I have been appalled," declares Mr. Mason, "at the extent to which the name of pharmacy is being dragged in the dust; all over the United States druggists and pseudo-druggists are being prosecuted, and in some instances jailed, for the illegitimate sale of liquor." Mr. Mason made a strong speech on this subject at the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Hot Springs, and as a result the Association adopted resolutions declaring that any druggist who goes into the illegitimate sale of liquor "is a disgrace to the profession and should be ostracized by it," and calling upon the local authorities to "assist in exposing and penalizing those druggists who abuse their privileges and who thus drag the name of pharmacy into the mire of infamy and degradation." Similar resolutions were also adopted at the annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Here are some of the most striking passages in Mr. Mason's speech:

"We are facing a great world-movement. It has been instituted by society for the protection and maintenance of its own interests. It will continue its onward development whether we like it or not, and as pharmacists we are affected in so vital a manner that our future reputation and welfare are largely at stake. Prompt and vigorous measures are necessary if we are to avoid public calumny and disgrace.

"Why? For the very simple and apparent reason that a small minority of druggists are willing, nay, eager, to take advantage of the downfall of the saloon and seize upon the business which it is no longer able to continue. In some of the prohibition States, and in most of the 'dry' towns and counties, it is recognized that liquor is a medicinal necessity, and the druggist is consequently given the legal right to dispense it for legitimate purposes. Sometimes a physician's prescription is demanded; in other instances it is provided that the sale must be only for 'medicinal, chemical, and sacramental purposes,' and strict registration of every sale is required; in still other sections different methods are prescribed, but the fundamental expectation everywhere is that the pharmacist shall observe the spirit of the law and refrain from selling liquor as a beverage.

"Now it is unquestionably wise and proper that by some method or other people who need liquor for legitimate purposes should be left with the means of procuring it, and the drug-store is the natural and practically the only place to look to in such an emergency.

"No article in the materia medica is more useful and necessary than liquor, and it would be unfortunate indeed if pharmacists were everywhere denied the legal right of dispensing it. It would be nothing short of a professional disgrace of the most humiliating character if this privilege were to be taken from us through inability on our part to respect it in letter and spirit, and yet this very thing has been done in some States and sections and is threatened in others.

"Every county or city association in 'dry' territory might well make the matter a local issue, take control of the situation, outline a policy, eject members who violate the law, cooperate with the legal authorities, and convince the public, the newspapers, and the officers of the law that pharmacy is a dignified and honorable occupation which will tolerate no liquor abuses. This, as I see it, would prove the most effective method of remedying the evil and averting the crisis."

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STATES	PRESIDENTIAL PLURALITIES (THOUSANDS)						
Geographical Groups	'88	'92	'96	'00	'04	'08	Elect. Vote '08
NEW ENGLAND STATES	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)					Straw Vote	
MAINE	23	15	46	29	37	196	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	4	36	19	20	84	4
VERMONT	28	22	40	30	31	109	4
MASSACHUSETTS	32	26	173	82	92	595	16
CONNECTICUT	[336]	5	54	29	38	254	7
RHODE ISLAND	4	3	23	14	17	79	4
THE MIDDLE STATES	→ New England States . . Electoral Vote, 1908						41
	Pluralities THOUSANDS						
NEW YORK	13	46	268	144	176	1715	39
PENNSYLVANIA	79	64	295	288	506	873	34
NEW JERSEY	7	15	88	57	81	377	12
MARYLAND	6	21	32	14	[51]‡	47	8
DELAWARE	3	[498]	4	4	4	4	3
VIRGINIA	2	51	19	30	33	444	12
WEST VIRGINIA	[506]	4	11	21	32	55	7
THE MIDDLE WEST	→ Middle States . . Electoral Vote, 1908						115
	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)						
OHIO	20	1	48	69	255	615	23
INDIANA	2	7	18	26	94	374	15
ILLINOIS	22	27	142	95	305	610	27
MICHIGAN	23	20	57	105	228	491	14
WISCONSIN	21	7	103	107	156	272	13
MINNESOTA	38	12	54	78	161	312	11
NORTH DAKOTA	T9	[181]	6	15	38	85	4
SOUTH DAKOTA	T19	8	[183]	15	50	114	4
IOWA	32	23	66	99	159	420	13
MISSOURI	26	41	59	38	25	187	18
KANSAS	80	6	12	23	126	201	10
NEBRASKA	28	4	14	8	87	161	8
→ The Middle West . . Electoral Vote, 1908							160

STATES	PRESIDENTIAL PLURALITIES (THOUSANDS)						
Geographical Groups	'88	'92	'96	'00	'04	'08	Elect. Vote '08
SOUTHERN STATES	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)					Straw Vote	
NORTH CAROLINA	13	33	19	25	42	285	12
SOUTH CAROLINA	52	41	50	44	50	263	9
GEORGIA	60	81	34	47	63	367	13
FLORIDA	13	25	21	21	19	140	5
ALABAMA	61	53	76	42	57	291	11
MISSISSIPPI	55	30	59	46	50	305	10
KENTUCKY	29	40	[281]‡	8	12	123	13
TENNESSEE	20	39	17	24	26	265	12
ARKANSAS	27	41	73	36	18	276	9
LOUISIANA	55	61	55	39	43	281	9
TEXAS	146	139	203	146	106	1081	18
OKLAHOMA	I.T.	T4(B)	T1	T5	T2	73	7
PLATEAU STATES	→ Southern States . . Electoral Vote, 1908						128
	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)						
MONTANA	T5	1	32	12	13	52	3
IDAHO	T3	2	17	2	29	54	3
WYOMING	T3	[732]	[583]	4	12	18	3
COLORADO	13	15	135	30	35	98	5
UTAH	T9(C) (D)	T3	51	2	29	57	3
NEVADA	2	4	6	2	3	9	3
PACIFIC STATES	→ Plateau States . . Electoral Vote, 1908						20
	Pluralities (THOUSANDS)						
WASHINGTON	T10	7	12	13	73	291	5
OREGON	7	[811]	2	13	43	83	4
CALIFORNIA	7	[144]	3‡	40	116	414	10
→ Pacific States . . Electoral Vote, 1908							19

SUMMARY OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE, 1908

New England States . . .	41	Southern States	128
Middle States	115	Plateau States	20
The Middle West . . .	160	Pacific States	19

Total Electoral Vote, 483; Necessary to Choice, 242

DEMOCRATIC:..
POPULIST:
REPUBLICAN:

→ Figures in Parentheses are Actual Pluralities of Less than 1,000

(A) 1886. (B) 1889. (C) 1890. (D) Mormon.
I.T.—Indian Territory. T—Territory. ‡ Split Vote.

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PREVIOUS ELECTIONS AND THE "STRAW VOTE."

By running the results of our "straw vote" in this table beside the results in past campaigns an interesting comparison is afforded In the straw-vote column the figures show the actual pluralities, not the pluralities in thousands as in the other columns. It will be interesting to compare the results next Tuesday with this showing, to see in how many States the "straws" showed the main wind of popular feeling, and in how many they were caught in some fickle gust and failed to forecast the result. This table gives later returns than the one published last week, and is based on a total of 20,815 ballots for Taft and 16,281 for Bryan. Still later figures, just before going to press, give Taft 21,289 and Bryan 16,665. The total vote, including the minor candidates, is over 40,000.

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HUNGRY SCHOOL-CHILDREN IN CHICAGO

THE problem of Chicago's underfed school-children, which has recently focused the attention of both the press and public by its astounding and harrowing details of poverty and child-suffering, seems to disclose the same state of affairs in Illinois as was found in New York last year. The report of the investigating committee appointed by the Chicago Board of Education, after pointing to the fact that 5,000 public-school children in the city are habitually hungry, and that 10,000 others never get sufficient food, continues thus:

"We find that a large number of children have only bread saturated in water for breakfast, day after day; that the noon meal is bread or bananas and an occasional luxury of soup made from pork bones; that children often frequent South Water Street, begging for dead fowl in crates or decayed fruit; that others have been found searching for food in alley garbage-boxes. Several cases were reported where hungry children at school picked up crusts of bread or fragments of lunch which other children had thrown away. Children often go to school breakfastless, and at times go to bed hungry."

The suggestions for remedying the conditions thus reported have, as was the case in New York, been varied and conflicting. "It is easy to suggest school-feeding by the Board of Education," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "but even if the legal authority to appropriate money for such feeding could be found, the remedy might prove worse than the disease." It argues further:

"The children fed at public expense might be stamped as belonging to a socially inferior class, if not to the pauper and submerged elements. On the other hand, to provide for breakfasts or luncheons for all the children would spell great and needless expense, the diversion of funds from more pressing demands.

"The simple but often neglected fact to keep in view is that a hungry school-child points to a hungry family, perhaps to starving mothers, younger brothers and sisters at home, to sickness, neglect, desertion of wives by worthless husbands, and so on.

"It would seem, therefore, that the problem is one for the organized charities, for the settlements, churches, and private beneficence, rather than for the Board of Education."

POLITICAL BIAS OF "THE LITERARY DIGEST"—We are pained to say that complaints are coming in from our subscribers charging us with political bias and unfairness. We have received no less than six complaints out of a subscription list of some 200,000. As one of these complainants afterward wrote in to say that further consideration convinced him that he was mistaken, perhaps he ought not to be counted. But the remaining charges are bad enough. Here are four of them:

FROM REPUBLICANS

"You take pains to quote all the papers that are assailing the Republican candidate or the Republican party."—A reader in Owensboro, Ky.

"I did not suppose your sheet was *Bryan*. Stop it!"—A reader in Easthampton, Mass.

FROM DEMOCRATS

"You show a decided bias in favor of the Republican cause and candidate."—A reader in Wheeling, W. Va.

"Why is THE DIGEST so unfair toward the Democratic party and Mr. Bryan?"—A reader in Walden, N. Y.

But the worst letter of all, because the most puzzling, comes from a man who says he has "certainly been swindled" because he thought he was subscribing for a non-partizan paper, but finds we "have got entirely on one side of the fence." As he does not say which side, we are left embarrassingly in the dark on this important point, and in view of the letters quoted above we are unable to decide.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CHAFIN declares that the climate of Washington is unhealthful. Now, there's a real optimist.—*The Cleveland Leader.*

MR. BRYAN may be pleased to note that a Missouri baby kissed by Mr. Taft "set up a howl."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

WELL, if New York doesn't reelect Hughes, let him move out West and have anything he wants.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

SOME Senators are undoubtedly spending less on postage and more on long-distance telephone calls.—*New York American.*

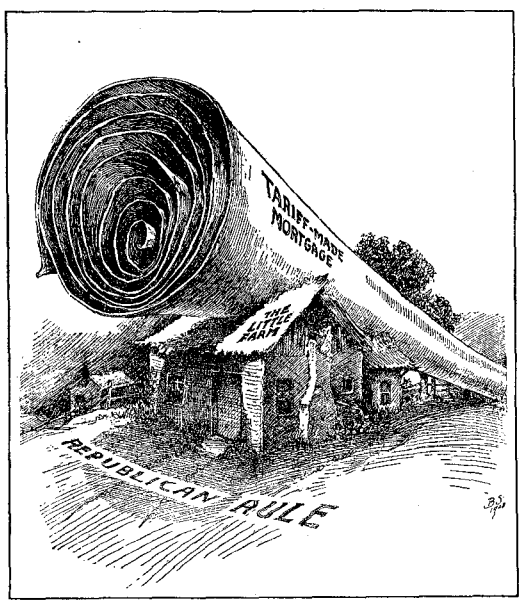
To show no undue partiality we desire at this point to mention that Mr. Hisgen is also running for President.—*Detroit Free Press.*

JUST to show that he wasn't afraid to affiliate with malefactors of great wealth Mr. Taft registered in a plumbers' shop.—*The Cleveland Leader.*

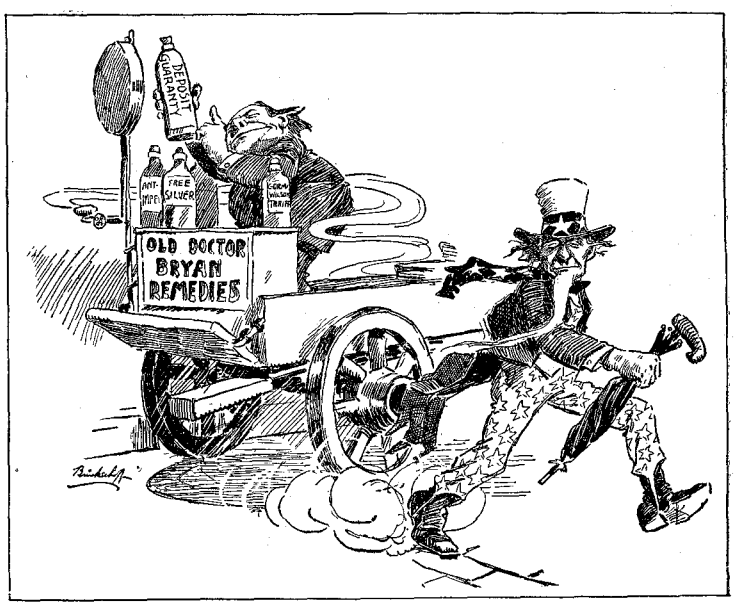
JOHN D. says he can do more work than he could fifteen years ago. He ought to be making a pretty comfortable living now.—*The Cleveland Leader.*

FROM two sources yesterday we learned that Taft and Bryan would each have 100,000 plurality in New York. This is delightfully informing.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

JAPAN'S exhibit of 1,000,000 school-children as a feature of the reception to the American fleet was shrewdly devised to foster an *entente cordiale* at the White House.—*New York World.*



THE FARMER'S BURDEN.
—B. S. in the Columbia (S. C.) *State.*



FAKE!!
Can't fool your Uncle Sammy.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader.*

CAMPAIGN SHOTS IN CARTOON.

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AUSTRIA'S SIDE OF IT

SO far we have had only one view of Austria's seizure of the two Turkish provinces. We have been told that it is a high-handed piece of piracy, a spoliation of Turkey, and a contemptuous trampling on the Berlin Treaty. Now, however, we have the other side presented in the Vienna *Fremden Blatt*, the government organ, by Dr. Henry Lammasch, professor of International Law in the University of Vienna and member of the Upper House in the Reichsrath. So presumably this is about the best statement of Austria's position that can be made. Dr. Lammasch reminds us that ever since the Berlin Treaty was signed Bosnia and Herzegovina have been only nominally under the Sultan's sway, while really under the rule of Austria. This plan worked well enough until the scheme for a Turkish parliament came up, when it suddenly dawned upon all concerned that, if these two provinces sent delegates to the Parliament, embarrassing complications might arise. The simplest way out of the dilemma, for Austria, was to dismiss Turkey's shadowy sovereignty over the region and make the actual ruler also the nominal one. If the citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina remained citizens and subjects of Turkey, the writer reasons, they would have a right of representation in the Turkish Parliament, and if that Parliament refused to accept their representatives they would be placed in an incongruous position. At any rate, in voting in a Turkish parliament they would be meddling in matters with which they had nothing to do, and might agree to measures detrimental to Austria. Dr. Lammasch begins the statement of his case as follows:

FERDINAND AT THE HEAD OF HIS ARMY.
From a painting by the Bulgarian Court painter Jaroslav Vésín.

"So long as the districts of Bosnia and Herzegovina were nominally provinces of the Turkish Empire, it follows that at the assembling of the Ottoman Parliament they could claim the right of sending representatives of their territory to express their views in this Parliament, altho since the ratification of the Berlin Treaty the whole administration of these countries has been transferred to the Government of Austria-Hungary. The possibility of such a contingency would involve serious complications, if not dangers, as well to Turkey as to our own Government. If the Parliament at Constantinople were to recognize the election of such delegates from Bosnia-Herzegovina, there would arise a conflict between the Parliament and the Ottoman Government, and in all probability a conflict would be unavoidable between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Turkey. Evidently such elections to the Turkish Parliament of delegates from districts under Austrian administration would prove out of harmony with the system of legislation prevailing in these Balkan provinces, and would certainly cause discord by failing to represent the will of the aggregate population. If these elections were recognized by the Turkish Parliament, as is quite conceivable, when we consider the influence of national excitement, then it would be the duty of the Turkish Government to refuse their sanction to the election of these so-called delegates. Should the Turkish Government decline to take this course, the Austro-Hungarian Government would feel compelled to resort to extreme measures."

GUARDING THE TURKO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER.
A line across the center of a bridge over the river Struma marks the border. A Turkish soldier stands sentinel on one side, and a Bulgarian soldier on the other.

What would Bosnia-Herzegovina, he proceeds to ask, have to do with the domestic and financial affairs of Turkey in general? Nothing, he replies, nor could Austria stand by and see her authority overridden by the Parliament at Constantinople.

"Supposing these Bosnia-Herzegovina delegates were permitted to take their seats in Parliament at Constantinople, there would immediately result a deadlock between their political and national rights and interests. These delegates would suddenly find themselves pinned down to pass measures which had no effect whatever upon the districts they were presumed to represent. Inasmuch as Bosnia and Herzegovina stand under the administration of our monarchy, the measures passed by the Turkish Parliament would have no validity with them. And again, with what right would such representatives take part in the formulation and passing of such measures? And with what right especially would they vote

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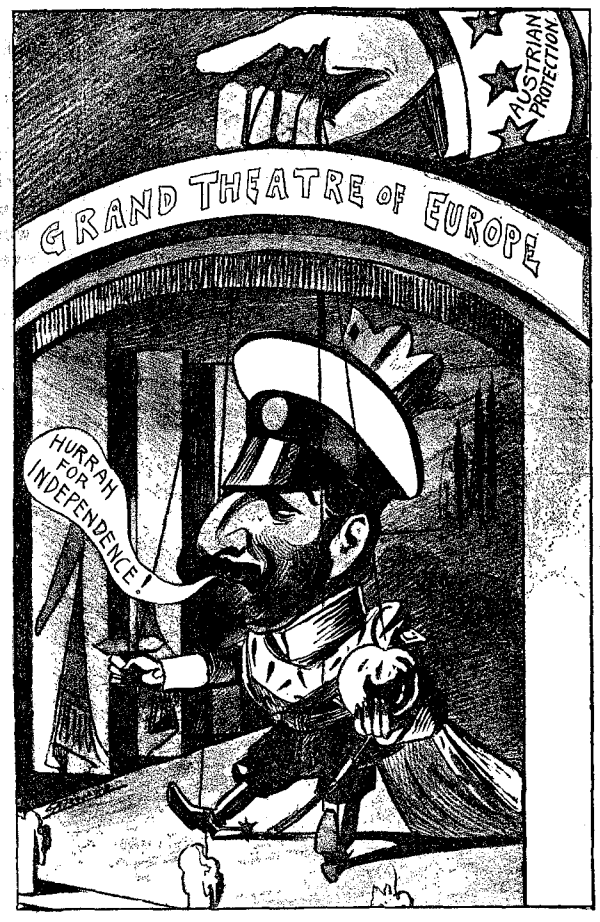
upon such questions as taxation and foreign loans, matters with which they and their constituents have nothing whatever to do? From these considerations it would appear probable that the co-operation of such interloping delegates with the genuine Turkish subjects and their genuine representatives would be unwelcome and impertinent."

Professor Lammasch warms up to his subject when he comes to enumerate the points upon which the imperial dignity of Austria-Hungary, whose emperor-king is styled "His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty," would be violated by direct Mohammedan interference. Austria is of course the proudest monarchy in Europe. Is the Reichsrath to be overridden by a raw Moslem parliament? The Reichsrath then must always be waiting to hear what Constantinople will say, for the Turkish Parliament, through its delegates, would actually attempt to control or criticize the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, he declares. The whole position was impossible. But what has Turkey lost? There were really only two rights at stake. These were specified in Article XXV. of the Berlin Treaty. The first was liberty of worship to the Mohammedans, the right to pray publicly for the Sultan, and to hoist Turkish colors over the minarets, which is not now forfeited. The second was the acceptance of the Turkish currency as legal tender. The piaster, however, has long been superseded in Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Austrian krone. Professor Lammasch concludes:

"The Austrian monarchy, as compensation for Turkey's loss of a shadowy sovereignty (all that was left to the Sultan since 1878 and 1879 in Bosnia-Herzegovina), has surrendered what was a very practical and real military occupation of the sandjak Novi Bazar provided for by the Berlin Treaty. In this way the Emperor Francis Joseph made it impossible for Turkey to have any ground of complaint."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



AUSTRIA'S PUPPET.

"First a lieutenant, then a prince, but far
Better to be an independent Czar!"

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

MACEDONIA THREATENED BY HORNET STATES

THE "Hornet States" of the Balkans are Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, and they all have their eyes on Macedonia, the only European province of Turkey that has been left without a racial name. In fact, Macedonia is peopled by many races, the principal of which are Turks, Bulgarians, Servians, and Greeks.

HIS NEW BRIDE.

"Dear respected mother-in-law, haven't you enough to do to manage your Young Turks? Please let us enjoy our liberty in our own house." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

These peoples are inextricably intermixed and are constantly quarreling. In their quarrels the Turks appeal to Constantinople to crush Servia or Bulgaria or to threaten the Greeks with massacre; the Servians appeal to Servia and pray King Peter to come and claim his own; while the Bulgarians in Macedonia are at this present moment throwing up their caps and yelling for Czar Ferdinand. Among the Macedonian races there is an amusing rivalry as to which is the most populous and therefore has most right to the territory. These conflicting statistics are thus given in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), from which we have summarized the foregoing:

POPULATION OF MACEDONIA.

NATIONALITIES.	Servian Estimate.	Bulgarian Estimate.	Greek Estimate.
Turks	231,400	489,664	576,600
Bulgarians	57,600	1,184,036	 454,700
Servians	2,048,320	700	
Greeks	201,140	222,052	656,300

This boast of preeminence made by each race has a sympathetic echo among their congeners in the "Hornet States." If Serbs are on the ascendent in Macedonia, why not make it a Servian province? If Bulgars, why not a Bulgarian possession, and so on?

The German Government is keenly alive to the fact that Turkey, as the writer just cited remarks, has "committed political suicide by her adoption of a constitution." The fear of Germany is that the "Hornet States" may see their opportunity not only to sting, but to destroy her. This is the reason why Germany, speaking officially in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), advocates peace, and practically remarks to the Powers, "let bygones be bygones and shut your eyes to annexation and declaration of independence, lest you cause new explosions":

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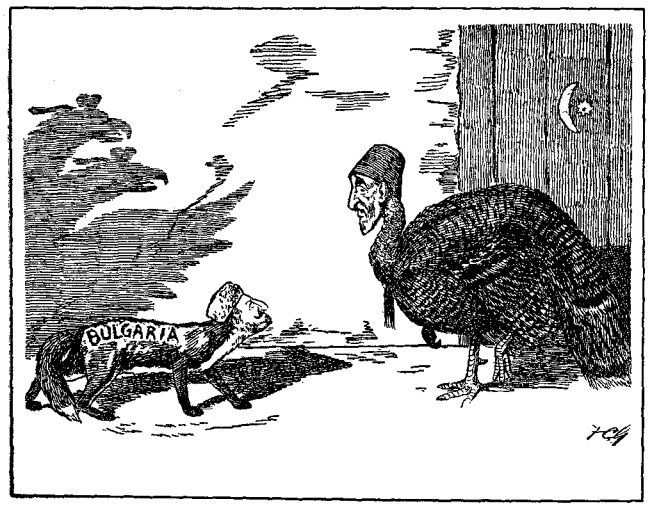
"If it is now imperative to put a stop to the aggressive moves on Turkish soil by Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria because the peace of Europe seems to be endangered by these petty states, the principal duty of the great Powers will be to lay aside all ideas of 'compensations' for themselves. For else the good people of Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro may say that they are in good company when they help themselves to some slices of Turkish territory and that they are threatened only because they are small thieves. If it comes to negotiations about the settlement of pending questions in the Balkan Peninsula, the more of the *status quo* is insisted on the better for the preservation of peace not only among the restless nations of Bulgaria and Servia, but for all nations of Europe alike."

STRANGLING EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

NOT even the cholera epidemic has saved Russia from her recurrent university crisis. The strike of the students of the St.-Petersburg and other universities followed a protracted controversy between the Minister of Education, Schwartz, a former Liberal who is now charged with extreme reactionary policies, and the "autonomous" councils of the universities. The students had been urged even by the advanced "Cadet" organs to refrain from disturbing demonstrations and strikes, so as to deprive the police of the legal right to "occupy" the universities, but the advice was not heeded. These troubles, according to the Russian press, are part of the general educational chaos in the country, and the Douma will be asked to take up the whole question with the hope of settling it, at least for the time being, and averting an indefinite suspension of pedagogical and scientific activity. But the organ of the Premier, the *Rossia* (St. Petersburg), has already warned the Douma not to attack the policy of the Ministry of Education, as that is also the policy of the entire Cabinet.

The origin and issues of the controversy are explained editorially in the *Riech* (St. Petersburg), the leading organ of the Cadet party. We condense the account as follows:

An imperial decree, issued late in 1905, put an end to a régime of tyrannical interference, espionage, and bureaucratic control of the universities. It granted autonomy and authorized the organization of faculty councils and student societies. For a time order and quiet prevailed. Then friction and strikes followed, and the universities became centers of political agitation. The counter-revolution, the dissolution of two parliaments, trials, arrests, executions, deeply stirred the students and the professors. When Mr. Schwartz was appointed Minister of Education he at once began to encroach on the autonomy of the universities. This year he has been bold and aggressive, and little is left of the "autonomy." He has vetoed certain decisions of the faculty councils; he has informed the professors who held Constitutional-Democratic views that they must either give up all connection with the "illegal" Cadet party or else resign their positions. He has adopted political tests for instructors and decided to make the universities loyal. He has ordered the woman students of the optional or voluntary category (the "free hearers") to leave the universities or receive special instruction from the professors after the regular hours of study.



TROUBLE IN THE POULTRY-YARD.
—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

PEACE—"What do those war-clouds mean?"
TIME—"I brought them—who bring all changes. Yet they are passing, and the Crescent shall be brighter than before."
—*Amsterdammer.*

Each of these measures aroused much opposition, and a press campaign was started to force the retirement of Schwartz. The remedy, according to the *Riech* and other newspapers, is, however, not the elimination of this or that man, but the enactment of laws in harmony with the autonomy grant to the universities. So far the old laws, wholly inconsonant with the principle of educational freedom, have remained in force, and the Government has failed to introduce the necessary reform statutes.

The Octoberist organ, the *Golos Moskvi* (Moscow), points out that already there is a serious shortage of professors in the universities, and more repression and interference might cause a further exodus of liberal-minded teachers and make the higher education an impossibility in Russia. The students, says the *Slovo* (St. Petersburg), an independent organ of liberalism, are only too eager now to eschew politics and confine themselves to "pure science," and it is the reactionary bureaucracy that is driving them into revolt and so-called revolutionary plotting. Russia, it continues, never needed education more than to-day, after so many interruptions, strikes, loss of time, and so on. All parties ought to agree on terms of peace and educational independence, and it thinks that to tell the Douma in advance that it must not attack the Ministry's policy is to give the lie to the Government's talk of pacification and evolutional reform. The conservative *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) protests against the exclusion of women students and says:

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"With us restrictions are regarded as a remedy for political agitation in the schools. It is an ancient policy, and a bad one. To keep as many as possible out of school is not the way to reform the youth or the school. We have never reaped any benefit from these repressive and restrictive measures, and never will reap them. The situation calls for constructive, healthy policies."

This is the tone of the entire press. It is agreed that education is utterly demoralized in Russia, and that the Government, not the faculties or students, has been keeping the universities and schools in politics. In spite of warnings and threats, the Douma is expected to deal aggressively with the whole question.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CRY OF THE ENGLISH UNEMPLOYED

UNEMPLOYMENT in England has reached painful proportions. We learn from the London papers that the unemployed have made demonstrations in Trafalgar Square in London (where Mr. Stewart Gray, their leader, made an inflammatory speech) and in six hundred provincial centers. According to the statistics of the London *Times*, the number of men out of work is estimated at 1,000,000, of which 150,000 are in the capital. There is even talk of their besieging the doors of Parliament, as the suffragettes have done. In all the English papers is published the resolution which they have passed at their various meetings. It is to this effect:

THE LEADER OF THE "HUNGER MARCHERS."

Stewart Gray speaking in Trafalgar Square to a meeting of the unemployed. There was a collision with the police a little later, but without serious results.

"RESOLVED, That the Government shall immediately on the reassembling of Parliament introduce legislation for the organization of labor, the reduction of the hours of the working-day, and the expenditure of public money either directly by the government departments or by the subsidizing of local authorities on works of public utility and necessity."

The question of the unemployed has been imported into the domain of party politics, and remedies are being prescribed for it on party lines. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who leads the enemies of free trade, writes to the Manchester *Courier* to advocate protection as the great heal-all, and says, "I do not doubt that the only remedy for the present state of things is to be found in our policy of tariff reform." Mr. Walter Lang, M.P., protectionist, Conservative, and Unionist, is reported in *The Evening Standard* (London), his party organ, as contrasting things in Germany and America with those in England, and as saying:

"For June, in Germany, there were 2.9 per cent. of unemployed for certain trades, while in England the figures were 8.9. In America they had two parties fighting with one another, but they are both supporters of protection, so that America should be able to hold her own. Our country is sending every year 200,000 people of the best brain and muscle of this country to other lands where there is protection. These men do not come back. Are they all fools?"

In opposition to these views Mr. Harold Cox, free-trader, writes to the Liberal *Westminster Gazette* in confutation of the argument that free trade causes unemployment because it encourages the consumption of things made and raised abroad which might be made and raised in England. He makes the following statement:

"If it be true that by buying foreign goods we throw Englishmen out of work, then clearly it is the duty of Parliament absolutely to prohibit the importation of any foreign goods. Faced with this challenge almost every tariff-reformer will instinctively draw back. A few may try and hedge by saying that we must buy from abroad the things which our own country does not produce. But that evasion is easily disposed of. Why should we throw English workpeople out of employment by buying bananas and oranges when England produces apples, pears, and plums? Even tea—especially of the Chinese variety—is, on protectionist principles, tainted with the sin of antipatriotism. If our stomachs and palates were more truly patriotic we should drink good English beer and cider in order to give employment to English work-people instead of to 'dirty Chinamen.' This *reductio ad absurdum* does not dispose of the matter, but it proves to the tariff-reformer that his case is not quite so simple as it sounds."

Of course the newspapers are proposing remedies. But most of them call upon the Government to make local grants from the treasury, or to start some not absolutely necessary work which will afford an opportunity to wage-earners who at present are without wages. Thus *The Daily Chronicle* (London) advocates the institution of insurance against the days when the workingman can get no work, and says the pensioning of industrial veterans is not enough. "This must hereafter be supplemented by some form of state-assisted insurance against the risks of unemployment." Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P. for Manchester, advocates public works, such as afforestation or reclamation of foreshores for the occupation of the wageless. But *The Chronicle* objects that tho "the idea is attractive" the works mentioned would not "absorb any very large amount of labor," and "the closing down of such public works would not be popular." This is also the view of *The Spectator* (London), which claims that "public works are no remedy for want of employment, unless they be reasonably permanent." There would not be so "desperate a dearth" of employment in England, declares the Manchester *Guardian*, if boys or tramps were not so much engaged in doing what respectable and responsible adults were capable of doing. If every manufacturing company, as well as the Army and the Post-office, should take care of its own incapables or incapacitated, this would limit the number of tramps or casuals. To quote this great newspaper:

"Casual labor and boy labor would be driven out of the world if the principle were once grasped and enforced that every industry must pay the full cost of running itself and be responsible for all the débris it causes, unless it is to be a mere parasite upon the general commonwealth. We have no doubt that the movement of society will be in the direction of a recognition of and insistence upon this truth, and departments of the state—the Post-office and the Army, for instance, which are notorious sinners—should begin by setting the example. The state should be a model employer if it is to impose a model social morality upon the private employer."

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FAILURE TO EXPLAIN LIFE

ALL the efforts of modern physiologists to treat their science as merely a specialized physics or chemistry, and to leave out of account all theories in which life is treated as distinct from dead matter, are failures. This confession is made by Dr. J. S. Haldane, in his address as president of the section of physiology of the British Association, printed in *Nature* (London, October 1). The disappearance of the term "vital force" from modern physiology, he says, has been due to failure to define it, not to denial of the class of facts that gave rise to its use. Says Dr. Haldane:

"The class of fact which led to the theory of 'vital force' is now more prominent than ever; and what Du Bois-Reymond called the 'specter' of vitalism meets us at every turn, thinly disguised under such names as 'cell autonomy,' 'vital processes,' etc. It is useless to shut our eyes and deny the existence of this 'specter.' We must fairly face and examine it. . . . . .

"When we look back on the history of physiology it seems perfectly evident that physiological progress has been dependent on the progress of physics and chemistry. On this point there is no room for doubt. . . . Physiology depends at every turn on physics and chemistry, and its future progress will certainly be equally dependent on advances in physical and chemical knowledge. This consideration has, I imagine, weighed very heavily in the minds of those physiologists who have concluded that physiology is nothing but applied physics and chemistry. . . . . .

"When, however, we ask what progress has been made toward the physico-chemical explanation of physiological processes, we at once enter upon controversy. We may point to advances in some directions, but they are accompanied by the appearance of unforeseen difficulties in other directions. . . . If in some ways the advance of physiology seems to have taken us nearer to a physico-chemical explanation of life, in other ways it seems to have taken us farther away. On the one hand we have accumulating knowledge as to the physical and chemical sources and the ultimate destiny of the material and energy passing through the body; on the other hand an equally rapidly accumulating knowledge of an apparent teleological ordering of this material and energy; and for this teleological ordering we are at a loss for physico-chemical explanations. There was a time, about fifty years ago, when the rising generation of physiologists in their enthusiasm for the first kind of knowledge, closed their eyes to the second. That time is past, and we must once more face the old problem of life."

The method of the older physiologists, Dr. Haldane goes on to say, was to make physical explanation go just as far as it could, and then fall back on "vital force" without any very clear idea of what this meant. Dr. Haldane, while rejecting the phrase, would employ in certain cases methods of explanation that are not physical, but, as he claims, purely physiological. Thus, he says, certain phenomena of respiration, nutrition, and excretion are intelligible on the assumption that warm-blooded animals actively maintain a certain bodily temperature, just as they maintain a certain bodily structure and composition. He goes on:

"This mode of explanation is not a physico-chemical one, but I venture very confidently to assert that it is a physiological one, and in fact the only kind of explanation which really interests and appeals to a true physiologist."

These considerations, the author believes, are especially valuable when we come to study the facts of reproduction and heredity, for it was in these that the difficulties of the mechanistic theory of life were found finally to culminate. Says Dr. Haldane:

"For the distinctively biological theory of life, to which I have endeavored to give some definition, these difficulties do not exist. They are, it is true, not solved; but they are set aside as being due to wrong initial asumptions and therefore purely artificial. The difficulty remains of reconciling the fundamental conceptions of biology with those of physics and chemistry. This is, however, a matter of which the discussion must be handed over to philosophy, which has many similar matters to deal with. If it is a fundamental axiom that an organism actively asserts or maintains a specific structure and specific activities, it is clear that nutrition itself is only a constant process of reproduction; for the material of the organism is constantly changing. Not only is there constant molecular change, but the living cells are constantly being cast off and reproduced. It is only a step from this to the reproduction of lost parts which occurs so readily among lower organisms; and a not much greater step to the development of a complete organism from a single one of the constituent cells of an embryo in its early stages. In all these facts we have simply manifestations of the fundamental characters of the living organism. The reproduction of the parent organism from a single one of its constituent cells separated from the body seems to me only another such manifestation. Heredity, or, as it is sometimes metaphorically exprest, organic memory, is for biology an axiom and not a problem. The problem is why death occurs, what it really is, and why only certain parts of the body are capable of reproducing the whole. These questions carry us, at least in part, beyond the present boundary-lines of biology. They involve those ultimate questions which, as has just been pointed out, it is the province of physiology to deal with."

Finally, Dr. Haldane records his belief that what he terms this distinctively biological standpoint in biology involves a change in the ordinary attitude toward organic evolution. He says:

"Since our conception of an organism is different in kind, and not merely in degree, from our conception of a material aggregate, it is clear that in tracing back life to primitive forms we are getting no nearer to what is called abiogenesis. The result of investigation in this direction can only be to extend further the domain of biology and widen biological ideas. Our aim must be, in short, not to reduce organic to inorganic phenomena, but to bring inorganic phenomena into the domain of biology.

"I am well aware that it will be strongly maintained that the change of front which I have urged as necessary involves the giving up of all real attempt at scientific explanation in biology. As already explained, this is a philosophical question, and I shall not attempt to deal further with it here. What immediately concerns us as biologists is whether the change of front will further or hinder biological advance, particularly in physiology. Now the first requisite of a working hypothesis is that it should work, and I have tried to point out that as a matter of fact the physico-chemical theory of life has not worked in the past and can never work. As soon as we pass beyond the most superficial details of physiological activity it becomes unsatisfactory; and it breaks down completely when applied to fundamental physiological problems, such as that of reproduction. Those who aim at physico-chemical explanations of life are simply running their heads at a stone wall, and can only expect sore heads as a consequence. It seems to me that the proposed change of front is only the conscious adoption of a common-sense idea which is somewhat vaguely, perhaps, present in the minds of all men, and which has in reality guided biological advance in the past. This idea, as I have tried to show, is a working hypothesis which actually works, and affords clear guidance for future advance."

REASONABLENESS OF TELEPHONE RATES—Whether the telephone rates at the present time are fair to the public is a matter open to question, says *The Electrical Age* (New York, September), but it believes that some of the critics are more unreasonable than the charges are. It goes on to reason with them as follows:

"There are carping critics among the telephone subscribers whose vision is so narrow that they can only see the desk receiver before them and, having heard that this piece of apparatus can be bought for eight or ten dollars, denounce as exorbitant the charge of $80 or $100 per annum for their telephone service. These critics do not realize that this desk instrument is but an infinitesimal part of the telephone system. They do not follow the wires that lead from the instrument to the expensive cables which run through miles of underground pipes or conduits, for which a large annual

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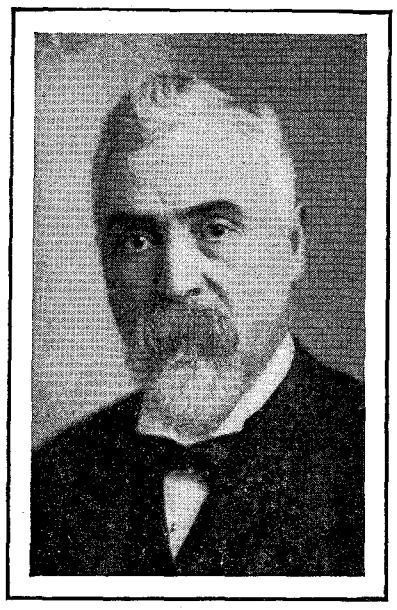
rental is paid, to all the other subscribers' offices, and to the various central exchanges into which each wire is led in the most painstaking way up to the costly and intricate switchboard, every possible precaution being taken to guard against imperfect workmanship or materials, in order that the most efficient service may be rendered to every subscriber. These critics overlook the fact that a staff of trained and well-paid operators, wire chiefs, inspectors, and linemen is kept on duty, day and night, that the demand of every subscriber at any instant may be promptly met.

"They dispute the demonstrable and demonstrated fact that the cost per subscriber of maintenance of a telephone service increases as the number of subscribers increases, for the obvious reason that every new subscriber not only adds his own outgoing calls to the grand total, but his presence on the system adds to the total calls of the existing subscribers who do business with him, thus adding to the work of the staff and to the demands upon the wires until both have to be increased. The fact that rates have been reduced frequently in the face of the great increase of subscribers to the telephone service in many of the large cities of this country is, it may be said, due entirely to the revolutionary economical changes that have been made in the methods of operation of the telephone industry."



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SIR HIRAM MAXIM,

Who analyzes Mr. Herbert Vivian's system for beating the bank at Monte Carlo, and finds that the player would probably win one dollar in 21,474 years.

THE HOPELESSNESS OF GAMBLING "SYSTEMS"

AN interesting controversy has been going on in the London press between Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor, and Mr. Herbert Vivian. Mr. Vivian, following in the track of many others, has discovered a "system" for beating the bank at roulette, and Sir Hiram has been trying to persuade him that it is founded on a fallacy. The system is based on the old belief, persistently held by gamblers and others, that the occurrence of a chance event is affected in some way by occurrences immediately preceding it, altho physically disconnected from it. Thus, altho it is even chances whether a cent turns heads or tails the first time, the chances, they say, are greatly against heads if there has been a "run" of heads immediately preceding. Such an occurrence is confused with similar series in which the chances are progressively diminished by the gradual exhaustion of a supply. If balls are drawn from a bag containing both black and white, the chance of drawing another black one becomes less and less as each black one is drawn; but if the ball is returned to the bag each time, the chance remains the same as at first. This is proved by mathematics, by experience, and by ordinary common sense, but Mr. Vivian does not acknowledge it. The gambler has only, he says, to watch the roulette-table for what he calls a "pattern," the successive occurrence of the same grouping of colors, and then bet against it. He says, as quoted in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London, September 26):

"In theory, doubtless, no spin at roulette is or can be affected by any previous spin. Sir Hiram Maxim and I may come up to a table and find that there have just been twenty blacks. If I were a gambler, I should immediately empty my pockets and stake confidently on red until I was a small fortune to the good. But Sir Hiram Maxim would assure me that the probabilities were still in favor of the bank wherever I chose to place my money."

To this Sir Hiram replies:

"A run of twenty on black occurs once in 1,048,576 coups. It would require a very strong and healthy man to remain in the Casino and watch a table for 333 coups a day for 300 days in a year, or say 100,000 coups, and at this rate one would have to watch the wheel on an average 10.48 years in order to have an even chance to make one's first stake, and then with less than an even chance of winning."

Concerning Mr. Vivian's "pattern" system he says:

"It will be seen from Mr. Herbert Vivian's brilliant system of reasoning that the longer one waits and the longer the run or series or pattern may be, the greater will be the certainty of winning. He suggests that a run of twenty may not always be quite long enough to be safe, and hints that twenty-five might be better, or even thirty if the pattern is a complicated one. It is, therefore, very evident that a run of thirty is better than twenty or even twenty-five. Therefore, if we are to play his best system we shall have to take the pattern of thirty. One pattern is just as liable to occur at roulette as another, and any particular pattern of thirty stands the same chance of occurring that a run of thirty would on red or any other even chance. Consequently the player will have to wait until there has been a run of thirty before he will be able to stake, and in order to win, a prearranged series of thirty-one chances has to occur. A run of thirty-one occurs once in every 2,147,483,648 even chances.

"If a player has selected the pattern that he intends to play and the chance that has to come up in order to win—that is, thirty-one prearranged chances—and has it carefully written down, and is able to watch his table 10,000 coups in a year, he stands one chance in two of encountering a favorable run in every 21,474 years' play.

"Suppose, now, that two young gentlemen (twins) should each find themselves in possession of one dollar. Alfred goes to Monte Carlo to play Mr. Herbert Vivian's best system, and James puts his dollar out at interest at 4 per cent. Let us see now how matters will stand at the end of the time when Alfred will have won one five-franc piece. At 4 per cent. interest James's dollar will have doubled every 17.67 years; it will therefore double 1,215 times. If he saved it all, and didn't spend a cent, it would require to pay him off more than a million solid spheres of pure gold, each of which would fill the whole solar system from the center of the sun to the orbit of Neptune and leave enough gold over to build and equip a railway of pure gold, double track, from Ursa Major to the Southern Cross, while Alfred will only have won a five-franc piece. Let us now examine the changes that will take place on this planet by the time that Alfred will have his chance of winning a five-franc piece. Coal- and iron-mines will have long been exhausted, much high land and some mountain ranges will be submerged in the sea, and much that is now the bottom of the sea will become dry land. The diameter of the earth at the Equator will have become slightly less, while the diameter from Pole to Pole will have increased. The moon will have absorbed sufficient dynamic energy from the earth to accelerate its orbital velocity, and so increase its distance from the earth, while the length of the days on the earth will be correspondingly increased. The projected Pole of the earth will have made nearly one revolution in the Northern heavens. For poor humanity great changes will have taken place. All our cemeteries will have been exploited and dug over for the gold in our teeth; all our literature, laws, and languages will have completely disappeared; and we shall have changed our religions at least ten times. The world as we now know it, with all its pomps and vanities, will have forever passed away. Nothing will remain except Alfred, the patient punter, who, like *Micawber*, is waiting for something to turn up, and the roulette wheel at Monte Carlo, which, like Fate, goes on forever."

In another place, Sir Hiram says:

"I often wonder why the gentlemen who write so extensively and so learnedly on the subject do not examine the records of play and count the number of runs of different magnitude before rushing into print. If I found there were twice as many runs of nine as of ten, which is the case, it would prove most conclusively to me that

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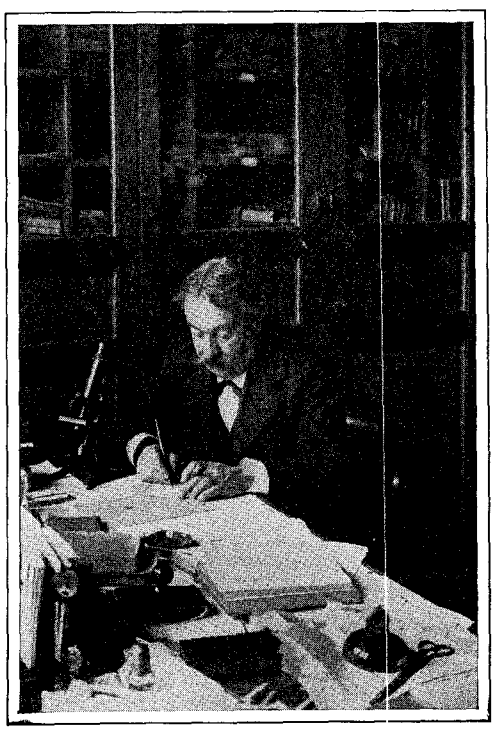
when a run of nine on black had occurred there would be exactly an even chance that it would come up again, and that no advantage could arise from staking on red. As a matter of fact, however, the rapidity with which the geometrical series mounts is so great as not to be within the grasp of ordinary writers, and that is why it is impossible for them to understand it."

THE CAT THE BEST ANTIDOTE FOR THE PLAGUE

THE best way to put a stop to the plague where it is epidemic is to keep cats—so we are told by Lieut.-Col. Andrew Buchanan, of the Indian medical service in the British Army. The substance of a paper contributed by Dr. Buchanan to *The Indian Medical Gazette* is thus given in *The Lancet* (London, October 3):

"During the past plague season . . . there have been epidemics of plague in fifty-four towns and villages in Amroati district, and investigations have been made in nearly all of these to find how far the presence or absence of the disease could be accounted for by the absence or presence of cats. . . . The reports were too numerous and too voluminous for inclusion in a short paper, but it was, he said, 'perfectly clear from a perusal of them that the keeping of cats is *the* method of preventing plague.' To all other methods, in his opinion, there are objections more or less grave, but to the keeping of cats there are next to none. Hindus object to killing rats because the rat is the *Sowari* (means of locomotion) of their god Gunpati. Some of them even catch rats in order to let them go free in the fields. Jains, it is true, object to cats, but in small towns they are few in number and in villages they are rarely to be found. In Saur plague was severe among the Bhowani Dhers, but the Mallies, who keep buffaloes and consequently cats, which are attracted by the milk, escaped completely. The Dher is not allowed to keep cats because when a cat has kittens or dies in his house he is put out of caste. Some Dhers living in wattle huts escape the plague entirely. This at first puzzled Colonel Buchanan until he found that rats do not harbor in that kind of structure. Other Dhers living in mud huts were severely visited by the plague.

"So greatly was the Dher community imprest by these facts that now many of them keep male cats, thus avoiding the caste penalty so far as the birth of kittens is concerned. 'It is a great pity,' continues Colonel Buchanan, 'that the members of the recent Plague Commission did not make some experiments on the cat as a rat-destroyer. Neither the members of the Plague Commission nor Professor Haffkine in his recent lecture on the "Present Methods of Combating Plague" have, as far as I have seen, said a word about the cat. One member of the Commission gives a whole page of figures to show that, in spite of vigorous efforts for a whole year, the number of rats could not be considerably reduced by traps. He does not tell us whether there was one trap or fifty, but I can assure him that his whole argument would be completely upset if a few cats were introduced.' Colonel Buchanan looks upon rat destruction and inoculation as temporary expedients capable in certain circumstances of yielding useful results, but both in the main hurtful because they distract attention from the only true remedy. 'The more attention we give to inoculation,' he says in conclusion, 'the less we are certain to give to the only sound common-sense method of preventing plague—viz., the keeping of the natural enemy of the animal that is responsible for spreading the disease.'"



Courtesy of "The Independent."

PROF. GASTON BONNIER,

Who regards the beehive as the ideal socialistic community, "where is neither love nor self-devotion, neither pity nor charity; where everything is sacrificed to society."

THE BEE AS A SOCIALIST

THAT a beehive is "a perfect example of the equalitarian product of state socialism" is the opinion of Prof. Gaston Bonnier, of the University of Paris, exprest in an article contributed to *The Independent* (New York, October 8). Professor Bonnier's anecdotes of bees and accounts of experiments that he himself has tried on them, are interesting, but not as original as the conclusion that he states in his closing paragraphs. Professor Bonnier's study of socialism among bees leads him to hope that the system will not be adopted widely in human society. He says:

"The isolated bee is without individuality. It is only the colony as a whole which possesses any individuality. All the bees of a hive, all the workers, perform the same task, because they obey a collective order. But the hives themselves differ from one another. I might give many examples of this, but I will confine myself to one. It may happen in a bad season that you will notice that all the hives of an apiary are, with one single exception, inactive. At this one hive you will see the workers flying in and out, 'as busy as a bee.' The reason is that the searchers of this hive have been so keen-sighted or so lucky as to discover, perhaps two or three miles away, a field of blooming colza, which the searchers of the other hives had overlooked.

"We may liken a bee colony to a sort of mammal whose constituent elements are being constantly renewed, which preserves its general form and its own individuality. It resembles a human being with a slow-moving brain, for we have seen that the ruling committee requires considerable time before a decision is made and carried out. Again, the individual bee does not reproduce itself. What is reproduced is the individual formed by the whole colony, and this act is called swarming.

"Swarming among bees is generally due to the hive becoming too small for the increased population, and it occurs as a rule at the end of spring, when it is too warm for so many bees to live under the same roof. The hive selects a new queen; and the old one—not the new one, as has often been supposed—prepares to go forth to found a new hive with the surplus population. Before their departure special searchers are sent out to hunt everywhere in the neighborhood for some old chimney, some crack between blinds, or a hospitable hollow trunk, where the new hive may be formed. It most often happens that no such shelter can be discovered. But they must go forth, nevertheless, for they are in reality driven from the old home. But those who stay behind are not too cruel and selfish, for each emigrant is provided with a good store of honey from the common stock. In case no suitable spot has been found for the new hive, the bees swarm on a branch of a tree, and then move on from branch to branch, the number growing smaller and smaller till it quite melts away.

"If this first swarming has not sufficiently relieved the hive, a second one may take place. You can easily know in advance if this has been determined upon by the council; for, if another swarm is to be formed, the young queens who are still in their cells are not killed, and, to know whether this is so or not, you must listen in the evening to what is going on within the hive. The young newly born mother utters a peculiar chant—tih-tih-tih; while the queens still shut up in their cells reply, konah-konah-konah. If you hear these sounds, you may be sure that a fresh swarm is about to quit the parent hive.

"An objection might be raised to this idea of bees being associative. It might be said that a hive is not a society, but a family, since the bees of the same hive are sisters. But this objection can be easily refuted. Thus, we have seen above that during the height of the honey season some bees mistake another hive for their

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own and are well received by the hive into which they have strayed. Again, the experiment of changing the queen of a colony has shown that this may be done several times. You may put in a hive of Italian bees a Carniolan queen, or *vice versa;* and yet the society formed in this way by bees of different origins will go on creating, working, and planning just as well as it would if none of these changes had been made in it.

"A beehive, therefore, is a perfect example of the equalitarian product of state socialism, where is neither love nor self-devotion, neither pity nor charity; where everything is sacrificed to society and its welfare through ceaseless labor; where there is no government, no rulers; where there is discipline without subordination. It is the realization of ideal collectivism. Motor-cars and balloons may some day, perhaps, bring about the universal association of men. But if humanity is to be kept on earth only by the sacrifice of all individuality, as among the bees, by the sacrifice of every joy and every virtue, I should not be surprized if, some fine morning, the fancy should seize man to swarm to another planet!"

TIME-REGULATION BY WIRELESS

A SYSTEM by which a wireless-telegraphic apparatus may control from a central station the clocks of a whole city is now in use in Vienna, where it was experimentally established three years ago. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 26) tells us that the plan has succeeded well; and we may probably expect to see it adopted elsewhere, as it has obvious advantages. Says this writer:

"A Viennese, Mr. Frantz Morawitz, has perfected a system of time-distribution to public clocks, based on the use of electric waves. The clocks are actuated by any desired means; the electric waves interfere each minute to set the hands correctly.

"Attempts made before this by various persons have failed, because of perturbations occasioned by strange waves, by atmospheric discharges, for example.

"The Viennese inventor, to eliminate these difficulties, conceived the idea of placing the receiving clock in connection with the receiving antenna for only a short interval—one second during each minute. During fifty-nine seconds the clock is isolated and remains unaffected by the emission of waves. During the sixtieth second the receiving-apparatus (a radio-conductor actuating an electro-magnetic arrangement) is placed automatically in circuit with the antenna; the wave sent out by the central clock then disconnects the minute-hand for the following minute.

"If a foreign wave strikes the clock at this moment no great harm is done; the clock gains not more than one second and is set exactly at the following minute. . . . . .

"A central station was installed in 1905 in the Electro-Technical Institute of Vienna, and the Municipal Council voted an appropriation of 3,000 francs [$600]. The waves sent out by the antenna are about 760 meters [2,500 feet] long, and easily traverse by diffraction all the obstacles and inequalities of ground of a great city, gliding around large metallic masses such as the cupola of St. Charles's Church.

"Two receiving-clocks were set up for the trials, one at Breitensee, the other at the Sienvens-Schuckert factories on the Praterquai, with receiving-antennæ about 20 meters [66 feet] in height.

"During the storm that raged over Vienna on July 17, 1907, with extraordinary violence, the system was not at all impaired. Despite the atmospheric discharges, one of which struck the post of the transmitting antenna (and escaped to earth across the lightning-guard) and despite the torrential rain, the clocks maintained their rate of progress exactly.

"The regulating clock of the central station is an electric-pendulum clock with mercury contacts, which at the desired moment discharges into the transmitting-antenna the electric energy accumulated in a battery of one hundred Leyden jars.

"Such an installation is very interesting; it may furnish the exact time, without great cost, to an unlimited number of mechanical clocks, set up not only within the limits of a great city, but even throughout an entire province; and in any case it makes superfluous the complicated and expensive network of electric conductors necessitated by other systems of electric time-distribution."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ASSISTED ATHLETICS

WHEN the Italian runner who came in first in the recent Marathon race was helped over the line, he was very properly disqualified. Yet there are other ways than this of pushing a tired runner over the line, and these seem to be approved by some athletes. At the recent annual meeting of the British Medical Association Dr. Leonard Hill, F.R.S., described experiments which demonstrated that if an athlete inhaled oxygen before running he was likely to improve his record, at any rate over courses up to half a mile. *The Hospital* (London, October 3) admits the important bearing of these observations on the physiology of respiration, but is unable to take seriously Dr. Hill's suggestion —given in some detail—that in future oxygen cylinders should form part of the equipment of the running-track. It says:

"Even from the sportsman's point of view there can be no interest in the performances of artificially stimulated competitors; and, indeed, at the Olympic Games just past the use of drugs of any sort was expressly forbidden. It may be remembered, too, that a year or two ago the Jockey Club took pains to stamp out a practise of 'doping' race-horses, which had been introduced from America. Surely it is also very probable that fatigue and breathlessness following in the ordinary way upon strong muscular activity act as a natural safety-check, and that some of the dangerous results of overexertion may follow if they are artificially prevented. These reflections are seasonable, because oxygen-inhalation in athletics has lately come under general notice in connection with an attempt to swim the Channel. No lasting restorative effect seems to have been gained; and indeed the patient is said to have remarked afterward that he thought the final result the reverse of helpful. This is as it may be, and no doubt Drs. Hill and Flack take a keen interest in further verification of the undoubtedly interesting and striking results above referred to. We may be permitted, however, to express the hope that the athlete of the future will not try to obtain stamina from a gas-bag. Already far too many people waste time striving against natural inaptitude for various pastimes. The born athlete needs about as little stimulation as does the national taste for athletics."

STEAM VERSUS GAS—The making of invidious comparisons between the steam-engine and the gas-engine as a power-producer is deprecated by an editorial writer in *Cassier's Magazine* (November). He says:

"In some quarters there has appeared a tendency to consider the internal-combustion motor as a rival to the steam-engine in the sense that one machine is destined to supplant the other. The mistake of this view is apparent if we consider the history of other departments of technical development and realize how each subject creates its own field and markets, by the side of those previously in existence. Electric lighting has not displaced gas, but rather stimulated improvements which have vastly developed the fields for both systems. Steam has grown up side by side with hydraulic power, and both are valued and active servants of mankind.

"So far as the gas-engine is concerned, it is beginning to be realized that for very large units, in which all the modern methods of attaining efficiency are practicable, the steam plant can generate power at a cost which leaves little or no margin for successful rivalry by the gas-engine.

"The principal field for the large gas-engine at the present time appears to be in connection with the utilization of waste furnace gases, rather than with independent producer plants. When we come to engines of moderate size, however, the real commercial field of the gas-engine appears, since it is in this department of power production that the economy of the steam-engine falls off, while that of the gas-engine remains almost, if not quite, as high as in the larger sizes. For the small power plant in which the suction producer can be combined with the engine to form a complete unit, the fuel economy is far ahead of anything that can be attained with a steam plant of the same power, and in this very large market there is abundant opportunity for commercial development and for the extension of power machinery in many minor industries."

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THE INTERNATIONAL PURE-FOOD CONGRESS

THE reports of the International Pure-food Congress held in Geneva, Switzerland, from September 8 to September 12, are now at hand. Thirty-two governments were represented, the number of accredited delegates being about nine hundred, besides about one hundred associate members. One of the first addresses was by Mr. Joseph Ruau, the French Minister of Agriculture, to whose initiative the French pure-food law of 1905 is due. This speaker protested against the current notion that everything is adulterated—"that all is fraud, counterfeit, and sophistication"—a notion that we know too well in this country and which he said is especially rampant in France. He said, among other things, as quoted in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 19):

JOSEPH RUAU,

French Minister of Agriculture, who deprecates the popular cynical notion that fraud is common in food manufacture, and reminds us that absolute purity is not practicable or necessary.

"A law must stand or fall, not only by its text, no matter how precise and complete this may be, but also by the way in which it is applied, in conformity with the customs and usages of the country. The greatest merit of the [French] law of 1905 is, not that it is an engine of war against fraud, but that it represents the law of honest merchants, made in accord with them and for their use."

Mr. Ruau begged the Congress not to be "hypnotized by the attractive phrase 'pure food.'" He said:

"The question is one of normal purity, not of absolute scientific purity. We may talk theoretically of chemically pure food, but we can reasonably speak in practise only of commercial purity.

"The point of view of the technical student is much too narrow; only merchants can speak with authority regarding what should properly be named wine, milk, butter, or chocolate. Note that these can not possibly be rigorously pure; the essential thing is to see that they are not counterfeited or adulerated, and that, if they have undergone any sort of treatment, this should be conformed to the legitimate usages permitted in honest commerce. . . . What contradictions, what oddities would be imposed upon the commerce of to-day, if we should attempt to adopt the dogma of chemical purity! The alcohol, for instance, in the legitimate brandy of commerce is not pure; if we purify it, it loses its right to be called brandy.

"May we call a wine 'pure' that is more or less treated with sulfur, or shall it be so named only when the proportion of sulfuric anhydrid does not exceed the legal limit? The subject is so full of difficulties, of lack of precision, that it would be dangerous to plunge into the ocean of theories. It should be understood that the object of this Congress is to lead merchants themselves to define products and to state what they regard as legitimate practises."

This idea was further elaborated by the president of the Congress, Mr. Dunaut, whose address is thus abstracted in the same paper:

"We must address ourselves, as has already been done, to merchants and manufacturers, and ask them what they mean by 'commercially pure' foods, and what manipulations should be considered as legal and necessary.

"These definitions and manipulations will be submitted, in a new congress, to the chemists, who will construct formulas and methods of analysis. Finally, the jurists will be called in to coordinate the labors of the congresses and give them legal sanction."

An idea of the sort of work done by the Congress may be drawn from the first definition that was considered—that of "wine." Says the *Revue*:

"The French delegation proposed this definition:

"'Wine is the product of the alcoholic fermentation, complete or incomplete, of the fresh grape or its juice.' There was opposition to the epithet 'incomplete,' which was thought by some to favor fraud. M. E. Roux, director of the service of fraud-detection in France, remarked that if this word should be cut out of the definition, the slightest trace of sugar in a wine would make it illegal. The French definition was then adopted.

"The Congress then voted the following proposition: 'The sole right to the name of a region or country belongs to the wine that comes exclusively from that region or country and has been manufactured there.'

"The name 'sparkling wine' was reserved specially for wines whose sparkle comes solely from the carbonic gas generated by their own alcoholic fermentation, the name 'gasified wines' being given to those whose effervescence is produced by the introduction of carbonic gas."

It will be noted that the first of these definitions would forbid calling any wine "champagne" except that produced in the district of Champagne, France, from grapes grown in that region. Among other definitions reported are those of milk, of butter, and of cheese. That of cheese admits the inclusion of coloring-matter. The following egg-definitions are of interest:

"A fresh egg is one that, having been subjected to no process of preservation, shows on examination no shrinkage and no trace of alteration or decomposition.

"An egg [without qualifying adjective] is a proper article of commerce when it has undergone no alteration or decomposition.

"A preserved egg is an egg that has, for a greater or less period, been protected from the causes of spontaneous alteration, by the use of any non-injurious process of preservation."

Other interesting points passed upon are: the difference between oils and fats, which is that the former are fluid and the latter solid, at a temperature of 15° [59° F.]; the definition of "margarin" as any kind of edible fat resembling butter, but not produced from milk; the exclusion from preserves of "any altered product or any substance of organic or mineral origin likely to diminish their commercial or food value"; and the definition of "fresh meat" as "meat that has undergone no preservative process except simple refrigeration." This last definition would evidently permit a dealer to label, as "fresh," meat or fowls that had been in cold-storage for several years! The next congress, we are told, is to be held in Paris next year.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TEST FOR OLEOMARGARIN—The following simple test for distinguishing between butter and margarin is given in *La Nature* (Paris, September 12):

"Take a quantity of very fresh milk and place it in a wide-mouthed bottle, which is then plunged into a vessel of boiling water. When the milk is quite hot, add a small spoonful of the butter and stir with a stick until the fatty matter is thoroughly melted. Then take the bottle from the hot water and put it into iced water. Continue to stir until the fatty matter has again solidified. If this solidification has taken place in granular form, in small fatty particles distributed throughout the entire mass of the milk, the specimen tested is real butter. If, on the contrary, the whole solidifies in one mass, so that it may all be taken out on the end of the stirring-stick, it is margarin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE electrical plant of the steel-works at Gary, Indiana, is unique in deriving its power from the waste gases of the blast-furnaces, says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago). The plant calls for sixteen blast-furnaces, and of these eight are finished.

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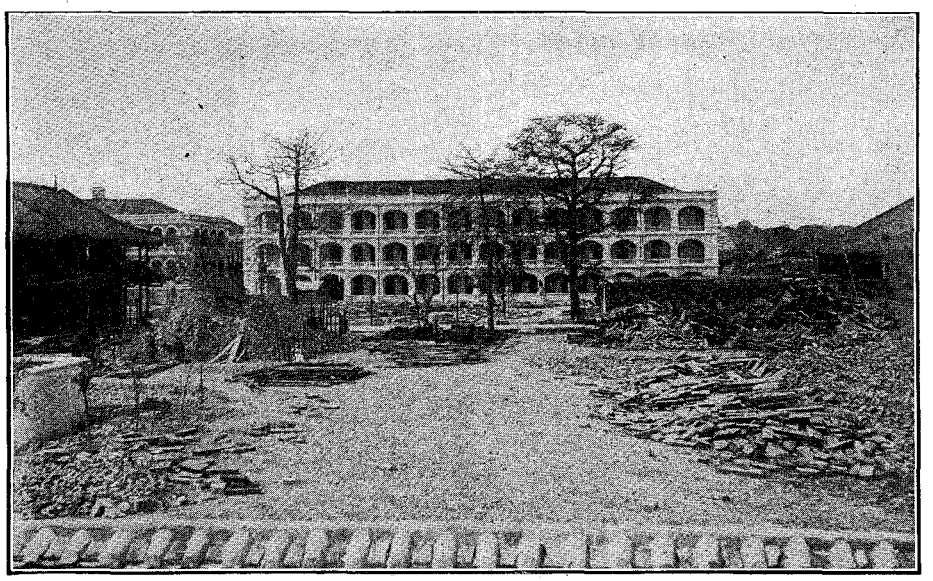
POLITICS IN THE PULPIT

TO that common objection urged against introducing politics into the pulpit, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, New York, replies that "if we have any proper conception of the meaning of politics, we shall readily see that its discussion is eminently appropriate in all the pulpits of the land." But there is a higher and a lower idea of politics, he continues; and the kind the pulpit should take a hand in "is not simply the conduct and contest of political parties," but "the science of obtaining the noblest ends of civil society in the most effective manner." It is the duty of the pulpit, he contends in *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), "to exalt the meaning of the word, and to give politicians higher ideals of their obligations; to give them the conception of statesmanship rather than political chicanery." We read:



MODERN BUILDING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, CANTON, CHINA.
On the site of the old examination-stalls.

"This is an exalted function which the Church ought not to decline to assume. Terence, the Roman writer of comedies, finely said, 'I am a man, and I deem nothing common to man foreign to me.' This sentence was part of one of his plays; and it is said that when it was recited in a Roman theater the audience burst forth in tumultuous applause. The audience that would not applaud such a statement would pronounce a severe judgment against itself. This sentence is worthy the lips and pen of the Apostle Paul; it may be said with the utmost reverence that is not unworthy the lips of Jesus Christ. Every true pulpit and every noble church ought to make this sentence a part of its practical creed. There are men engaged in dishonest commercialism and in impure politics who are extremely sensitive when the pulpit holds up a high moral standard in either commerce or politics. These men immediately become extremely sensitive about the dignity of the pulpit. They declare that 'pastors should preach the simple Gospel.' It may be asked, what is the simple Gospel? Does not the Gospel make for the best interests of the human race and the highest glory of God? That is a dwarfed, unmanly, unchristian Gospel which refuses to put on its armor and fight for truth and God. There is no interest of the human race regarding which the pulpit can afford to be silent. When the pulpit refuses to rebuke evil in commercial, social, or political life, it is false alike to patriotism and religion. The whole conception of the Church has widened greatly with the process of the suns; but this conception still needs great enlargement. Some portions of our great churches should be open every hour of the day and every evening of the week for lectures on labor and capital, on history and literature, on science and religion. It is sinful that these great buildings should be used only a few hours each week. The Church must stand for civic, commercial, political, and personal righteousness. She must lift up her voice against evil wherever it is found, and in whatever form it appears. The pulpit will become resistless for righteousness when the Church puts on the whole armor of God and does valiant service for man's good and God's glory."

A BLOW TO IDOL-WORSHIP IN CHINA

ONE of the most potent causes of missionary persecution in China has been removed by a proclamation issued last July. The Viceroy of Fuchau at that time uttered a prohibition against idol processions, the significance of which act, says the editor of *The Missionary Review of the World* (November), is far more important than the casual reader in foreign countries knows. He enlarges in these words:

"The native Christians of China at large have had to appeal more frequently throughout the country from persecution because they could not, as Christians, contribute to idol-worship than all other causes combined. The strongest opponents, even Christian missionaries, could not say more against the system of idol services than is here said by the Chinese official of Chekiang and Fuhkian. The proclamation prohibits solicitation to all such services and processions under severe penalties. The charges made against the seekers of contributions to processions of idols in the country are downright and plain. This is now in force over 48,000,000 people in these two provinces. The Viceroy has not chosen to say that Christians may not be required to pay idol money, but, without mentioning Christians at all, has gone thoroughly in the matter, and forbidden the holding of such services altogether. He has thereby also looked into the question of the lawfulness of such and has forbidden their being observed at all, not raising the question of their support with or without effort. This cuts at the root of the matter. In localities all over the country Christians were beaten, their crops destroyed, their cattle killed, houses looted, chapels destroyed, the people driven away from their homes and native places, because they would not contribute to these idol services, exemption from which is secured to them by all treaties made by China with the foreign Powers. Never until the present time has there been such a sweeping prohibition issued anywhere in China."

WHAT JEWS THINK OF ZANGWILL'S PLAY

THE theatrical season has brought forward a play bearing upon the Jewish question in America. Mr. Israel Zangwill is the author, and his drama, "The Melting-Pot," symbolizes the state of society in this country. His thesis is said to be that "the hope of his own people lies in their being completely absorbed by the American nation through marriage," involving, of course, the "utter obliteration of their race history, their religion, and those separate institutions which they have cherished for forty centuries." The interest of this play for the Jewish press is naturally greater as a propaganda than as a work of art. Mr. Bernard G. Richards, writing in *The American Hebrew* (New York), gives expression to these sentiments:

"'The Melting-Pot' is certainly lighted by the intellectual fires of a God-given genius, and that is all the worse for you and me, brother, who are to be cast into and dissolved in the crucible. With the lax insistence upon reality of certain American canons of art, the lack of verisimilitude may not trouble the critics half as much as it will console us, whose interest in the play is other than

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that of mere dramatic criticism. The critics may object to the 'tendenz' of the piece on the ground that it impairs the dramatic action, but I feel impelled to object to the play on account of its 'tendenz.' If not into the crucible, I have at any rate been cast into a great perplexity. A play with a purpose was enacted before me, but I could not follow its drift.

"I have been observing things Jewish in America for some years and I have always thought that we were Americanizing too fast and that we were too slow in preserving those elements of Judaism which would lend color to our life and make of us the best kind of contribution to the American manhood. *David Quixano* speaks much of the soul, especially his soul, but says nothing of its means of sustenance, and the Jewish soul has its special needs which are not provided in the mere melting of races. The American of the future, as far as I can now think, will have his church and will be either a Unitarian, an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, Methodist, or Catholic. What spiritual identity will the Jew have when he emerges out of the 'melting-pot'? I infer from *Quixano's* rhapsodies that the Jew will no longer be a Jew.

"My quarrel is mainly with him, his word and his thought. I protest against his pronouncement of our doom. Even all the horrors of Kishineff should not have driven a young Russian Jew of high intellectual faculties into the camp of those Christian gentlemen of the Jewish Reform pulpit, who wish the defenseless to be first to disarm, who counsel the hated to be first to offer love, who require of the weak to give their strength toward the building of the future of humanity, who demand of the uninvited and unasked to be first to offer to fuse and melt with the races who have persecuted and opprest them. *Quixano* is a better American than any American who has ever lived, and I am afraid that he has not yet taken out his first citizen's papers."

The Jewish Exponent (Philadelphia) looks with a little more favor upon the play. Its critic writes:

"No one will wonder who sees the play. It is the triumph of a theme so large and simple that it has the equality of inspiration. America is God's crucible; in it are refined away all the dross of prejudice and oppression; here even the Jew may forget his isolation and mix his life with that of other races to make a new Zion, which shall be greater than the old Judea and a fulfilment of dreams rarer than those of the most zealous modern colonists.

"The two who typify it all are Russians—the man an Israelite, a musician, a victim of living memories of Kishineff; the woman a Gentile, of the nobility, by nature responsive to suffering and intuitive and resolute in action. Liberty Enlightening the World is beacon to them both; and the former comes as an orphaned survivor of the Easter massacre, the latter as a revolutionist saved through the influence of her father, a baron. Poverty and wealth, the tentacles of thousands of years of alienating prejudice, the fear that mutually they may drag each other down, the discovery that the father of the girl is the evil master of the butchery at Kishineff, these are the withes that would hold them apart. It would be a less distinctive drama that would overcome all this restraint and bring them together through love alone. But Mr. Zangwill not only overcomes it through love, but opens before his two characters the interfusion of their differences in a life of spiritual and racial peace. It is a true complement to 'The Children of the Ghetto.'"

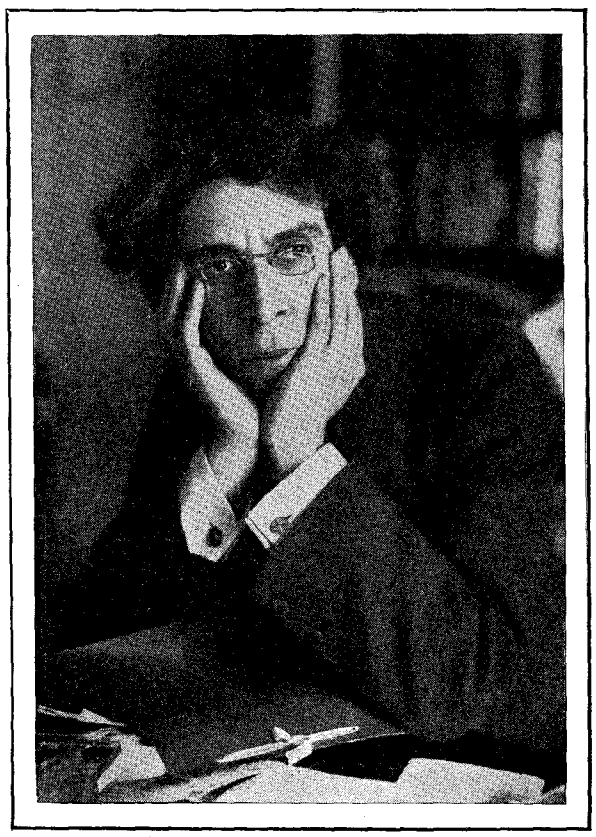
The Jewish Comment (Baltimore) calls the dramatist's characterization of America "a first-rate contribution to the discussion of the duty of America in regard to the people who seek to make it their adopted country." It intimates that in the future we shall have to look among people of this race for the true American. We read:

"The growing feeling against immigration has synchronized with a loss of sympathy with the ideals of real democracy and of this country down to a comparatively short time ago, and an abject admiration for the wornout things of the Old World. Immigrants know what they have escaped, and become here the real democrats, loyal and unfaltering Americans; while Americans with money yearn for the artificial distinctions which have been the curse of Europe. Here, says Zangwill, you have them both, the American millionaire kissing the big toe of a played-out aristocracy, and a hard-working host whose ambition it is to be what the greatest of Americans have said that their fellow citizens ought to be."

A FRENCH VIEW OF OUR RELIGION

RELIGION, as it is understood by the Gallic mind, does not appear to such an observer to exist in the United States. It is granted by a French writer, Mr. Marc Debrol, that this country is on the whole "religious," but religion here, it is asserted, "is adapted to the temperament of the nation." It is a commodity of practical utility. In *La Grande Revue* (Paris) this writer puts the question, "Are the people here religious in the real sense of the word?" He goes on to answer:

"No. The American is too taken up with the practical side of life, too preoccupied with conquests and gain, to be meditative.



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ISRAEL ZANGWILL,
Whose new play proposes amalgamation as the solution of the Jewish problem in America.

There is no introspection. This practical view is distinctive. It soon becomes the characteristic of the immigrants who have settled in the United States to make money. In this race for the dollar the finer sensibilities dry up; the day's tasks take the mind away from thoughts of the morrow or of the future life. . . . Yet altho they lose their fervor, these 'transplanted' families bring with them their penates, their crucifixes, and their icons; they keep their religion, in a way, yet as a Frenchwoman naively exprest it: 'I am devout no longer; it is not in the air.'"

The author, astonished to find that there exists so little rivalry between the religions, remarks on this point:

"Even members of the same family may belong to different sects. . . . One religion is as good as another; *i.e.*, no one knows much about his own religion, as religious discussion is unknown, but he sticks to it out of habit; each one goes to his church because it is the rational thing to do. . . . It is necessary to belong to a church as one belongs to a district, otherwise something is lacking. Believer or not, one must be 'cataloged,' one must adhere to some dogma; without that, there would be no order—one would almost be an outlaw.

"Religion is a social force; it is a sort of restriction placed on the individual's liberty; in this way, however, religion loses its mysticism; it almost becomes a 'business.'"

He is perplexed when he discovers that there are no political parties dubbed *clerical* and *radical*. We read:

"Many are indifferent to religion; there are no partizans. The

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devout are without fanaticism and the freethinkers without hatred. . . . There is no animosity between Church and State. The state does not seek to monopolize education; private schools and parochial ones are allowed free competition; even the universities are attached to particular creeds."

The Sunday-schools are criticized, but the Y. M. C. A. is admired. The latter is regarded as a splendid example of the American's liberality. No country, it is pointed out, has more charitable institutions than the United States, and in no country do people give more freely. But the writer is doubtful if this is "charity." He writes:

"The American, like all fighters, like all conquerors, does not know what pity is. I have never seen public opinion stirred by a great catastrophe where many lives had been lost. Individual life is of little value, but public health is of vital importance. That is why the innumerable institutions are founded—sanatoria for the poor, splendid hospitals, and free dispensaries. Epidemical diseases must be prevented, for they are a menace to public health. The poor must be fed and clothed, not out of pity, but out of prudence; they must not become discontented and revolt, disturbers of the national peace.

"Charity does not spring from private initiative; it is carefully organized, and in many cases by the churches. . . . The individual makes no personal sacrifice; the more fortunate, the rich, keep aloof in their part of the town; the poor are shoved back into their hovels. For disease and misery, if seen at first hand, might shock the selfish, might, for a moment, disturb their peace of mind. Does one not pay to have a calm conscience?"

The author dwells on the numerous "charitable" institutions, giving them the tribute of his respect, but he can not help deploring "that he only heard of one society woman visiting the poor in their homes." He resumes:

"Altogether the American is not a mystic; he sees moral discipline rather than faith and mysticism in religion; he has no dreams, few ideals; he has no vague longings; he looks for a support in the present life; he does not speculate about the one to come. . . . . .

"America is, on the whole, a religious country, but religion is adapted to the temperament of the nation. The practical American has made his faith a convenient one, inspiring confidence; it is rational and applies to all, and contains no more than is necessary to control the material life he leads, a life of struggle and of progress."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A "HOMILETIC MEPHISTOPHELES"

THE acceptance given to the theatrical presentation of the Devil has perhaps encouraged his Majesty to assume other guises. The religious press are complaining of a "Homiletic" incarnation that seems to be unblushingly manifest. Clergymen are being informed both by circular-letters and by newspaper advertisement that a bureau in New York is prepared to furnish ready-made sermons at twenty-five cents each. This form of industry is doubtless no new one, as nearly every college man can recall the appearance of a similar tempter about the time his mind was harassed with the preparation of his commencement thesis or oration. The appearance of indignant protest from religious journals at the present moment either indicates that the industry has enlarged its sphere of operation or has been emboldened to unusual activity. *The Churchman* (New York) gives the gist of the circular-appeal in these words:

"A clergyman sends us a circular received by him and doubtless by many other of our clerical readers. Opening unctuously with the address 'Dear Brother,' noting that the quality of 'pulpit work' demanded nowadays is higher than it used to be, while the demand upon the minister for work of other kinds is greater, it gently insinuates that enforced inadequacy of preparation may have much to do with diminishing interest and attendance, and proposes to come to the rescue. 'The pulpit is the minister's throne,' says the circular. If he is weak and slipshod there, his power is weakened everywhere. Let the harassed and hard-driven pastor, therefore, send twenty-five cents to the Homiletic Department of this enterprising company, and he may have mailed in New York any Friday morning 'in a plain sealed envelop' what he may use as a sermon the following Sunday, or, if his conscience balks at that, as an outline. 'We act,' says the homiletic Mephistopheles, 'as your secretary—consult references, gather up the material, put it in shape, and submit it to you for inhibition [sic] and service. We do more than the work of a secretary. We select the text and outline it. Can anything be simpler and more helpful?' We should say not. Note, too, that these outlines are printed 'in large typewriter type, so that the minister has no labor of copying to embody in his own work. He can use the outline as it is, or interline, add, and amplify anywhere he pleases with the least labor.' Then, too, the sermons are strictly up-to-date and the minister may have a reduction for time contracts. It costs only $5 for six months, thus placing 'this unique service within the reach of the poorest of ministers.' The Homiletic Department is further commended to the harassed and hard-driven pastor on the ground that it will permit him to get along with fewer books and magazines and enable him to give more time to his parish work. No clergyman need fear detection, for 'we shall not furnish our service to more than one minister in any given city or town.' And, in any case, 'no patron need fear an accusation of plagiarism.' If he used a magazine or book he might, but in this case he need have no qualms of conscience: 'We sell the clergyman our work, and he has a right to use what he purchases as seems best to him.' Casuistical effrontery could not go much further."

The clergyman who furnishes *The Churchman* with this circular observes, in a letter elsewhere printed in that paper, that "if the literature that comes to the average clergyman is significant of a condition or a demand, one could easily become a cynic or a pessimist as to his calling." "Between secret offers of whisky," he continues, "'sent by express, so concealed that no one will know what you are receiving,' clerical agencies that will get you a better position for a few dollars, and now the offer of twenty-five-cent sermons, . . . we are certainly either a very fortunate or a very disgraceful set of men, we priests and ministers." This writer adds:

"That money is spent in pushing these things upon us would indicate that money is made by them. Can it be possible that we have men in orders not only so sterile as to intellect but so feeble in conscience as to make use of such mercenary substitutes? Surely it is plain that here the hurt of one is the hurt of all; that if some are known to use this dishonorable method, this humbug way of presenting a message (a message from New York rather than heaven), then all fall under the same condemnation. No wonder a modern church so afflicted loses its opportunity to be heard. If the churches are becoming empty, is there not a sufficient reason, when even a small proportion of the ordained heralds are unable to proclaim any gospel of glad tidings except that which they buy from a 'sermonic agency' for twenty-five cents? It is certainly cheaper than the thirty pieces of silver, the 'goodly price' at which other religious bargainers years ago valued the greatest of all personal messages sent from God."

The Texas *Christian Advocate* (Dallas) finds "the brazen effrontery of these New-York pedlers amazing," and after administering admonition to the only class it thinks liable to be enmeshed by the tempter—"young men without experience and guileless in their manner of thinking"—it tells the following story by way of warning:

"Henry Ward Beecher was once traveling through a certain rural district incognito. He was on a vacation. He spent the Sabbath in an out-of-the-way village, and went to church service. At the close of the sermon he went around and spoke to the young preacher and exprest his pleasure and profit in the sermon; and he ventured to ask the young man how long it took him to prepare the discourse. He replied, 'Oh, only a few hours.' 'Well,' said Mr. Beecher, 'it took me six weeks to prepare that sermon. My name is Beecher,' and he turned and left the church. The young man's predicament can be better imagined than described. All such young men, or old ones, for that matter, will get caught up with sooner or later, if they wilfully and deliberately use the productions of other people. From every point of view it is best for the minister to be himself and to depend upon himself and the Holy Spirit in the preparation and delivery of his sermons."

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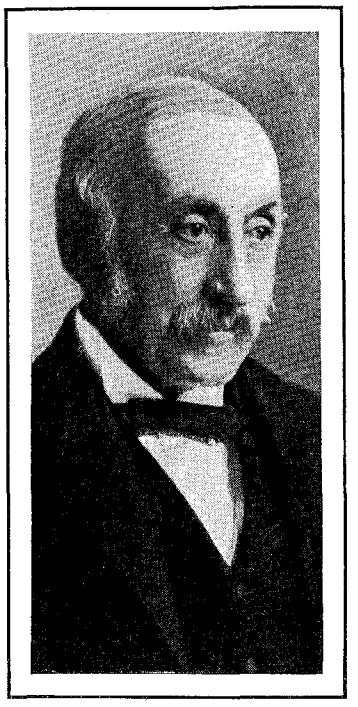
MR. NORTON AS AN EXPONENT OF LIBERAL CULTURE

IN the death of Charles Eliot Norton Massachusetts, it is said, has lost its most cultured citizen, and Harvard University one of its most valued founts of inspiration. That side of his life was emphasized in our issue of November 30 last, in an article occasioned by his eightieth birthday. Now that death has removed him, it is this aspect of his personailty that again many journals emphasize. The Boston *Herald* points out, however, that "his greatest distinction as a citizen was his refusal to believe that what this country most needed was flattery from its political and intellectual leaders, and that what its friends or its critics most needed was rhapsodic eulogy of the workings of democracy." This journal of his home city continues:

"No doubt, because of academic seclusion from the world of toilers and responsible administrators of affairs, he often misread the heart of American democracy and was overharsh in condemnation of acts of leaders and of collective society, but his ideals were democratic, if his tastes were aristocratic; and his most pessimistic and caustic comments usually closed with a note of faith and hope. He was a descendant of English Puritans who settled at Ipswich. It was bred in him to teach that liberty is not license, but 'the possession of the power to do the will of God.' To the high ethical ideal of the Puritan he clung even after the Puritan assurance as to the being of God was dimmed.

"As collaborator with John M. Forbes and Martin Brimmer he served the cause of union and liberty during the Civil War by editing a series of documents supporting the Northern cause, which were sent forth regularly to nearly a thousand editors by the New England Loyal Publication Society. This was a service diffusive, far-reaching, and potent, for which he never has had sufficient credit. Later, by his annual addresses at the conferences at Ashfield, he kept alive the ideal of a forum where high-minded men might speak their minds freely about national affairs. Last but not least, as a founder and never-ceasing promoter of the interests and as a molder of the policy of *The Nation*, he profoundly affected for the better ideals of literary and political criticism in this country. 'It is my best claim to the gratitude of posterity' is his own verdict, and it is a verdict which is likely to stand. He saw the clamant national need of truth-telling as to books and men. Here as in everything else he stood against 'flattery that corrupts both the giver and the receiver.'"



PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON,

Who "refused to believe that what this country most needed was flattery from its political and intellectual leaders."

The service which Professor Norton rendered his countrymen by his humanism, his emphasis on beauty, and his interpretation of the cultural ideals of the Greeks and the Italians of the Renaissance is placed second by this writer. Such a placing of emphasis is doubtless explained by the feeling entertained of Professor Norton that he was out of touch with the art of his age. Upon this phase of his activities the Boston *Transcript* remarks:

"His interest in art has been that of the general scholar rather than that of the artist. To him art has been valuable only as it contained the history of a period and reflected its standards of culture and morality. His attitude toward the art and artists of the present day is therefore very much that of his friend Ruskin, with whom the chief significance of the monuments of art touched on their history and that of their builders. The art and artists with no history are of less interest to such critics, very naturally, and indeed Professor Norton has been accustomed to say that there had been no sculpture since the ancient Greeks and no painters or architects since the great Italians of the sixteenth century and the Renaissance. So conscientious in his convictions has he been that he has expended so much toil and time upon the study out of which those conditions grew as to be really unable to change them for any attitude or doctrine more acceptable to his contemporaries in art-connoisseurship.

"His attitude was very naturally imprest upon that of Harvard University in its relations to art, and the teaching of art there has faithfully reflected his sentiments and the taste and practise of English artists and criticism in sympathy with them rather than the modern French art and artists. It is also seen in the character of the art collections of Harvard, a character entirely worthy of the university of learning, tho not accurately reflecting the latest styles and taste in the practise of the fine arts or the most modern sentiment of the criticism thereof. Always high-minded and indifferent to personalities, with eye fixt on the eternal verities in art, Professor Norton maintained a serene dignity worthy of the university and the position he filled there, and compelled the respect even of those who differed from him the most widely. He has not so strenuously insisted as did Ruskin that beauty should never be found divorced from righteousness; but he did maintain that there could be no art of permanent worth that was not instinct with the dignity of a high public purpose."

EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS

WOMEN'S clubs, says the editor of *Life*, should spend more time on the subject of education and less on their own improvement. When a woman spends her time at a club studying old masters or French or English literature, "she thinks she is learning something"; Mr. Masson thinks "she isn't." He recommends journeys to the countries that produced these literatures if one wishes to master their fine points. "But if women want the public conditions surrounding the children of this country to be effective in making them sound in mind and body, they should consider more carefully the value of their own time, and their responsibilities." Mr. Thomas L. Masson, who lays out a career for women, not as suffragettes, but as conservators of education, writes in the Montclair *Times* in this vein:

"If a woman has children, she can not do even one full justice, unless she devotes to that child most of her time and energy. To bring up one child and drill him in the essentials of life, is a big job. But if she does have any time left over, she ought to devote some of it to the cause of public education, and the rest to having a reasonable amount of fun. If she is addicted to the habit of having children, they will doubtless keep her so busy that she will not have much time for anything else but recreation, and in these circumstances she is certainly entitled to as much recreation as she can snatch from her duties. She can play bridge if she wants to and read trashy books. Macaulay, who cultivated a masterly style, used to read blood-and-thunder novels and said they did him good. When a normal woman with a brood of children has got through with the household cares, nothing much in the way of amusement that is frivolous enough is going to harm her; she ought to be allowed to cut up some. If she doesn't happen to be blest with children, then she can afford to give her time to the study of education. She ought to do it.

"Is anything indeed more important than this? As far as we adults are concerned, nothing much can be done about us. It is too late. We are too old to cure. But what we have that is effective has been handed down to us by those who have gone before. Their past sacrifices have determined our present energies. If

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they had paused too long to improve themselves unduly, what would have become of us? If the nature department of the Women's Club learn their lessons right, they know that in all the grades of evolutionary existence this law holds good, and creatures continually make the supreme sacrifice, many of them voluntarily perishing in order to render their service to the future."

Mr. Masson takes the women's club of the place where he lives and "supposes" that, had it, "for the years it has been in existence, devoted its meetings to the subject of education, it would by this time be in possession of a body of information bearing on the subject." His further suppositions and suggestions may be welcomed by the harrowed program committee of many another club, so we subjoin them:

THOMAS L. MASSON.

Who says women should devote some of the time left over from bringing up children "to the cause of public education, and the rest to having a reasonable amount of fun."

"It would necessarily have acquired knowledge of the progress of the fresh-air movement in this country; of the present chaos that reigns in regard to the physical training of the child; of the commercial methods of preparing text-books; of the disputed points in regard to languages; of the relation of psychology to physiology; of the waning influence of kindergarten methods; in short, of the many questions in dispute among those who are endeavoring to throw some light on the subject. No doubt these subjects may have been discust, but not with definite purpose in view.

"To be more explicit, one subject of debate could be the last county examinations in history, arithmetic, and geography; the club could properly consider whether or not these were inadequate; their bearing on the school examinations on the same subjects, and how they could be improved. It would probably develop from this inquiry that one of the great defects in our system is a lack of thoroughness, and an undue haste confronting the pupil at every turn. The knowledge gained is smattering. It is hit or miss. There is not much time, under the present requirements, to have principles ground into pupils. How pleasing it is for us to know that before a child enters the high school, United States history, arithmetic, and geography are all completed. To emphasize the fact that the Glen Ridge School is no different from others, it is sufficient to observe that in the catalog of the Horace Mann School in New York, considered one of the best schools in the country, this phrase 'subject completed' is printed after arithmetic and United States history in the seventh grade (1908-9 catalog, page 22). It ought to be a great comfort to all of us to learn that our boasted system of education has taught a pupil all he can learn about simple arithmetic and United States history before the early age of twelve. Perhaps this accounts for the serene and blessed state of ignorance that most of us dwell in with regard to our own institutions, while we go abroad every year in order, as one lady affectionately put it, to 'weep over the grave of Keats.'

"Pursuing these investigations further, the woman's club would doubtless discover that the average text-book on history is practically worthless, because its vocabulary is entirely incomprehensible to the average child. Indeed, it is worse than worthless. It almost invariably renders the study of history, one of the most interesting studies, detestable to the pupil."

This writer finds that "the fundamental defect in our system of education is this: It teaches the pupil too much." Mr. Masson shows himself something of a reactionist in what follows:

"In just the same way that, in the age of Sparta, children had their bodies trained for military discipline, are they to-day entitled to have their minds trained by the state. This can only be done by hammering into them the everlasting principles of number and the structure of language. Everything else before the age of say fourteen is a menace to the child. . . . . .

"Our present system is a pretty one to look at. It is redolent with the odors of fruits and flowers and savory cooking. It is varnished and painted. It bears the same relation to the real thing that the highly colored and articulated toys of the present day do to the stubby wooden blocks that the children used to make themselves and drag around with an old string—when their imaginations were not stript bare and robbed of their right to work.

"It is highly ornamental, but worse than useless. The fact that a proportion of good scholars come out of it is due to the genius of individual teachers, and to certain inherent capacities in the pupils themselves, which refuse to be led astray.

"One reason why new studies are being constantly added to an already overburdened structure is because the people themselves demand them. They think they are getting more for their money."

TO GIVE FRANCE A WHISTLER MEMORIAL

WHISTLER is about to have a triple memorial executed by August Rodin. It is a statue in bronze, the original soon to be set up on the Thames Embankment in London; and two replicas, one for America and one for Paris. This memorial, we learn from a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, written by the etcher, Mr. Joseph Pennell, was inspired by the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers, of which Whistler was the founder and later president. The statue is a life-size figure of Fame, bearing a bust or medallion of Whistler. Those who have seen it pronounce it one of Rodin's masterpieces. The American replica has already been secured by the city of Lowell, Mass., through the efforts of its art association. The house in Lowell where Whistler was born has been converted into a permanent museum for Whistleriana. Mr. Pennell now proposes that the third replica be presented to France by the American people, and makes his appeal in these words:

"Why could not America present this replica to France? There have been international exchanges or presentations of works of art before. Why can it not be done again and with great fitness and honor?

"Why can not the artists and the art students of this country, who owe much to France, much to Whistler, much to Rodin, present the memorial to the Republic?

"France has done much for American artists. We American artists in return have done something for France, but here is a chance to do more, and we owe a great debt still.

"Yet the sum needful to obtain this replica and present it to France is absurdly small—$5,000 is all that is wanted. Can not the artists, the art students, and the art patrons of this country raise the amount in a week, as the citizens of Lowell did?

"I am sure they can, and now, for art triumphs always over hard times, over wars and rumors of wars, even over elections. Here is a wonderful opportunity to strengthen our artistic ties with France, and to honor two great men—one, Whistler, the greatest artist America has produced; the other, Rodin, the greatest living sculptor. In Europe, most of the subscriptions came from artists, art students, and authors, for it must not be forgotten, as it too often is, that Whistler was an author, and a most distinguished one, nor must it be forgotten that he was an American and among the great Americans.

"Therefore will not American artists and authors do for their own countrymen what Englishmen have done for a foreigner? Among the Englishmen who have contributed are George Meredith, Rudyard Kipling, Edmund Gosse, Austin Dobson, Maurice Hewlett, Sir Gilbert Parker, Bernard Shaw, Sir John Hare, Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Sir Herbert Herkimer, Sir Charles Holroyd, Sir Walter Armstrong, Walter Crane, Sir James Guthrie, Roger Fry, John Lavery, and hundreds of others. The subscriptions have ranged from sixpence to five hundred pounds."

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The cost of the French replica, $5,000, Mr. Pennell explains, covers merely the expense of mechanical work—the building of the pedestal, and the casting of the bronze. For his services Mr. Rodin receives nothing; and the extent of his contribution to this memorializing of a great American artist may be measured by the rate at which he is now compensated for his creations in sculpture. Such a figure as the Whistler memorial, Mr. Pennell asserts, would bring the sculptor at least $30,000. Contributions of any amount are invited and may be sent to Mr. Joseph Pennell, care of The Century Club, New York.

DEFENDING KEATS'S LOVE-LETTERS

THE question of Keats's love-letters is once more launched into the controversial field by Prof. Albert E. Hancock, of Haverford College, who has called in question the censorious remark of Matthew Arnold that one of Keats's letters to Fanny Brawne shows signs of enervation, of lack of restraint, "such as might be expected from a surgeon's apprentice in a breach-of-promise case." Professor Hancock, in his recently published "Literary Biography of John Keats," asks who is to determine the measure of a lover's restraint—his betrothed or his literary diagnosticians? He intimates that in this particular case "Miss Brawne should have precedence over the professional specialist." He points out that "she was not ashamed of that fervor. She preserved those letters and bequeathed them to posterity." That love, then, it is added, "must therefore have had her sanction." It seems to Professor Hancock that, "in sitting in judgment on this point the gifted critic of the Barbarians, Philistines, and Populace has passed beyond the proper jurisdiction of the court." Moreover:

"Surely there are times when the literary critic should cast aside his academic robe and be simply human! And at no time is such generosity in better taste than when he is invading the privacy of the dead and reading love-letters in cold type. If we do intrude upon Keats's love-affair and sit in judgment, let us confine that judgment to matters of public concern. There are bounds of jurisdiction for courts of law. Why not for literary criticism? Let literary criticism beware of the temptations of Peeping Tom. Let it read such letters as these, if it must, with deference and common humanity.

"When Matthew Arnold quoted the ninth letter he detached it wholly from its vital atmosphere. He cited and judged it like one of his specimen passages of the 'grand style.' Love-letters, so detached, may easily be made the subject of jest or censure. Now this ninth letter, it chances, came with the Roberts collection into the possession of Haverford College. And as we hold that human document in hand, look upon the page, revive in imagination the figure of Keats, the circumstances of the moment and the darkness that was closing around him, we can not, with any decency, think of it as on the level of cheap scandal. The sheet is stainless, without blot or scratch. The handwriting is clear, regular, measured; it has the neatness of the copy-book. Keats, when he wrote, was at his lodgings in College Street. He had just returned to London and his 'herté mine' after a long absence at Shanklin and Winchester, where, with steaming exhausting speed, he had written the tragedy of 'Otho the Great.' That work was done; he was home again for relaxation and love.

"Note this. He was yielding to love in life just as he yielded to love in poetry. It was 'an ardent listlessness,' a luxury of enjoyment in repose. He was in one of those intense moods which we all applaud in his verse,

> Now more than ever seems it rich to die;
> To cease upon the midnight with no pain.

"Visualize this situation. 'You have absorbed me,' he writes. 'I have a sensation at the present moment as tho I was dissolving. I should be miserable without the hope of soon seeing you.' Just at this instant the door opens—a letter is handed to him—he opens and reads—it is from Miss Brawne. She is aware that love is a torment to him and suggests that he would be happier if they did not often see each other. Immediately from his tingling emotion comes the absolute protest. 'Your note came in here,' he continues. 'I can not be happier away from you. 'Tis richer than an Argosy of Pearls. Do not threat me even in jest. I have been astonished that men have died martyrs for religion. . . . I could be martyred for my religion. Love is my religion—I could die for that. I could die for you.'"

PROF. ALBERT E. HANCOCK,

Who combats the position taken by Matthew Arnold that Keats's love-letters are "such as might be expected from a surgeon's apprentice in a breach-of-promise case."

Professor Hancock appeals from Matthew Arnold to the women, and asks how many women "would regard that absorption in love as indicative of a lack of character." He then turns to another statement of the English critic and says:

"The censor refers this letter to a surgeon's apprentice and a breach-of-promise case. And to what would he refer the 'Vita Nuova' of Dante? Dante fell into 'so frail and feeble' a condition over Beatrice that his friends asked him what was 'wasting' his life. He bathed the earth with bitter tears. He lapsed into 'distraction like a person in frenzy.' The author of the 'Vita Nuova' wrote: 'Ofttimes love assailed me with such force that *naught remained alive in me* save one thought which spake of my lady.' There is a difference of style, to be sure. Dante wrote with finished formal art for the public. Keats, little suspecting that an apostle of 'high seriousness' would ever scan his words, wrote these artless outpourings from his heart for two hallowed eyes only. The experience, however, is precisely the same, the complete submission of the mind to love. It robbed neither poet of his capacity for doing his work."

Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SILHOUETTE OF FANNY BRAWNE,

To whom Keats's ardent love-letters were addrest.

On the other side the matter is taken up by a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, who remarks:

"*Difference of style*, quotha! It is enough if by style Professor Hancock means in the one case that addition of ideas and imagery which makes of the 'Vita Nuova' something utterly different from a private complaint, and in the other case that commonplace exasperation of the nerves which makes these letters of Keats, say what you will, sound like the writing of any surgeon's apprentice read in a

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police court. We expect, and have the right to expect, of the poet that he should carry some sense of his high calling into his personal affairs. If his letters show neither the force of genius nor the restraint of breeding, it is treachery to his memory to publish them. . . . . .

"In a matter of personal taste it would be enough, no doubt, to agree with Matthew Arnold, and no more words. But the question involved is a pretty one and constantly recurrent. It would not occur so often if editors recognized the simple fact that most human beings (as most dumb beasts, for that matter) are a trifle ridiculous when they make love, and that the publication of love-letters is consequently almost always an injury to the writer—the Brownings were the last to suffer this outrage. The exposed emotion of another appears even a little absurd unless we are made sharers in it by the generalizing power of art."

LITERATURE AND DIVORCE IN FRANCE

LITERATURE, it appears, has had the principal hand in molding the present marriage and divorce laws in France. The changes in the Marriage Code which have largely increased marriage in that country "must be attributed in great measure to the pressure brought to bear upon public opinion and upon Parliament by a number of adventurous-minded authors, among whom Paul Adam, Marcel Prévost, Pierre Longo, and Paul Hervieu may be mentioned." Formerly the necessary preliminaries to marriage were so cumbrous, complicated, and expensive that many of the poorer classes resorted to *union libre* rather than undertake to secure the legal status. So writes Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, an American who has lived in Paris and who is doing much in the way of interpreting contemporary French life and letters in current periodicals.

"Easier marriage," says this writer, "calls logically (at least in the view of those who regard marriage as a civil contract) for easier divorce." He goes on to assert that "the whole modern French divorce movement (possibly because the aggressive opposition of the Church has here to be reckoned with) may be said without any exaggeration to be the creation of French men of letters." Foremost among these are the brothers Paul and Victor Margueritte, of whom, in the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. Sanborn writes:

"The literary partnership of the Marguerittes was due to the following accident: In 1896, Paul, who had already made a name for himself by his chroniques and by nearly a score of volumes of short stories and romances, being prevented by illness from fulfilling his literary engagements, called Victor, then a young cavalry officer, to his aid.

"Victor did Paul's work so successfully that no one remarked the substitution. By the time Paul's health was restored Victor had become enamored of his new trade. So he abandoned the army and from thence on they wrote as partners.

"As collaborators, the Marguerittes produced, among other works, a solid and conscientious 'History of the War of 1870–1871' and an ambitious cycle of romances dealing with the same period which was intended as a sort of antidote to the 'Débacle' of Émile Zola.

"It was in 1899, after an unfortunate marital experience of one of the brothers, which terminated in the divorce court, that they conceived and began the execution of a campaign for the reform of the divorce laws. They contributed a series of brilliant chroniques to the *Echo de Paris*, the *Petit Bleu*, the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, and the *Journal*, which created a veritable sensation in consequence of the special circumstances which had evoked them. They published on the same day, December 1, 1900, an open letter in the *Figaro* to the senators and deputies, and in *La Revue* a remarkable article entitled 'Marriage and Divorce.' Regarding the *Revue* article, *La Presse* and *La Revue* held divorce symposiums, in which Lucien Descaves, Abel Hermant, J. H. Rosny, Jules Renard, Jules Cases, Georges de Porto-Riche, Henri de Régnier, Pierre Louvy, Octave Uzanne, Edouard Estaunie, Georges Lecomte, Mme. Marni, Camille de Saint-Croix, Marcelle Tinayre, Gustave Toudouze, and Émile Zola expresı approval of their agitation. Paul Adam, Henry Bérenger, Auguste Dorchain, Urbain Gohier, Mme. Daniel Lesueur, and Marcel Prévost also came to the aid of their cause with chroniques in the principal Paris papers.

"'Our object,' say the Marguerittes of their endeavors at this period, 'which was to arouse opinion, was thus attained. There were discussions and loud ones on every side. . . . The practical result, with regard to which we had never indulged in hasty illusions, was zero. A voice crying in the wilderness. Apparently deputies and senators were happy that year in their homes. . . . It was evident that the Chamber and the Senate were determined to ignore the broadening of divorce and would not budge. A single senator and ten deputies gave cordial responses to our open letter.'"

Undaunted by these meager practical results, the brothers returned to the charge in 1904. They published as a serial in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) and afterward in book form a novel entitled "Les Deux Vies"—a narrative of a conflict between the religious and the freethinking attitude toward divorce, in which they exposed the "odiousness of the procedure, the superannuated ridiculousness of the investigations, the partiality of the judges, all the creaking mechanism of the divorce court"; and another novel "Le Prisme," disapproving the marriage of interest. Mr. Sanborn continues:

"These works evoked another symposium in *La Revue* and a 'plebiscite' in *Femina*. They addrest themselves again to Parliament with a petition which they followed up with a project of law drafted by Magistrate Bulot. They printed a brochure entitled 'L'Élargissement du Divorce' [The Spread of Divorce], which they sent to the senators and deputies.

"'This time senators and deputies pricked up their ears. The idea had taken a step forward; the thesis of divorce had invaded public discussion, the small talk of the drawing-room, the controversies of the press, the lobbies of the Palace of Justice, of the Palais Bourbon, of the Palais du Luxembourg.

"The petition was buried and the project of law was not adopted, but Parliament paid the latter the tribute of taking it seriously, and they won a victory for one of the causes they had most at heart by the passage of an act giving to corespondents the right to marry their accomplices.

"The following year the Marguerittes produced a play entitled 'Le Cœur et la Loi,' intended, like 'Les Deux Vies,' to defend the right of the individual to happiness.

"In 1907 they won two highly important victories, namely: a law permitting a divorced woman to remarry immediately after the proclamation of the divorce, provided that three hundred days have elapsed since the application was admitted, and, in case of the conversion of separation into divorce, immediately after the transcription of the decision of conversion; and a law (corollary of the law of 1904 permitting divorced persons to marry corespondents) providing for the recognition of adulterine children by the subsequent marriage of their father and mother when the children are born three hundred days after the application for divorce has been admitted.

"Another law for which the Marguerittes had worked strenuously was passed the same year, giving a married woman control of her individual earnings to a far greater extent than hitherto; and this law may also fairly be reckoned a victory for their cause, since one of the greatest obstacles to divorce has been the financial subjection of the wife to the husband. Finally, in June of the present year, a law was passed providing for the conversion of separation into divorce at the end of three years on the demand of either one of the parties.

"The Margueritte brothers, who continue to work together in the divorce crusade (altho they ceased a short time ago to use a joint signature) are now concentrating their energies upon the passage of a law permitting divorce in cases of insanity. When they have secured that, as they are sure to do before long, they will work for divorce by mutual consent. They are also fervent believers in divorce in case of the persistent desire of one of the parties, but they have renounced temporarily their efforts to propagate this belief in order not to scatter their fire. They are playing an active part also in campaigns for [other] . . . measures whose success would render divorce simpler and easier in many ways."

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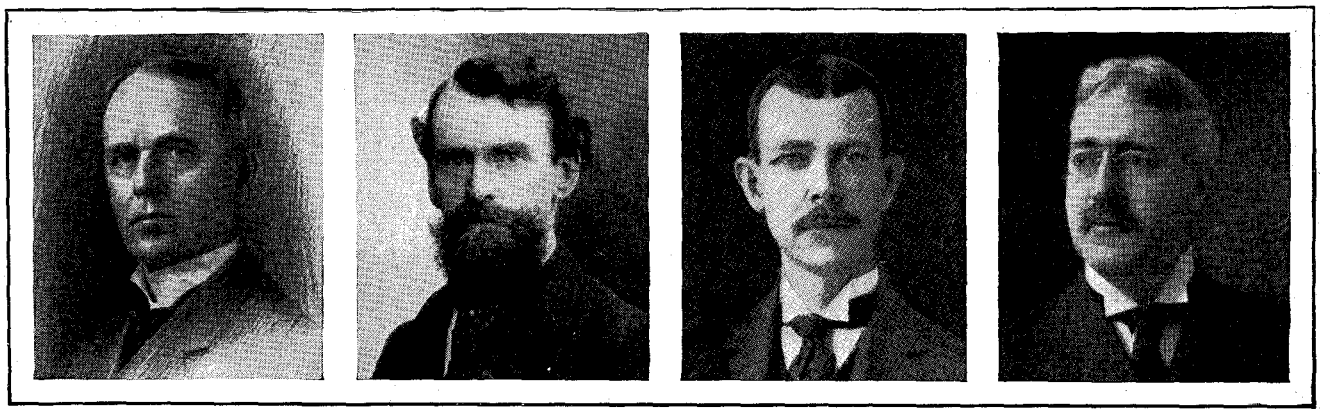

W. C. BROWN, Senior Vice-President New York Central Railroad.

W. A. CLARK, Formerly U. S. Senator from Montana.

ALEXANDER D. NOYES, Financial Editor New York *Evening Post*.

F. A. VANDERLIP, Vice-President National City Bank, New York.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

INFLUENCES THE ELECTION MAY HAVE

WITH the coming of the closing days of the Presidential campaign, a vital thought in men's minds continued to be, What influences would Taft's election have on the business interests of the country, and what would Bryan's? Campaign orators and partizan newspapers have dealt much with this question, each after his or its political predilections. The New York *Sun*, for example, declares that "to elect Bryan is to continue, if not to intensify, the appalling business disturbances of the past few years." It adds that "even worse than that," his election would be "to insure the return to calamitous activity of the scourge now under temporary restraint in the White House"; while to elect Taft would be "to inaugurate a lucid interval in which we may recover our breath, readjust our senses, and renew a long-lost familiarity with the conventions of security and law."

The New York *Herald* (Ind.), in an editorial article, declares that "There is something supremely ridiculous in the nervousness of Wall Street over the possibility of Mr. Bryan's election. Radicals in office, as has again and again been proved, exceed the most cautious of conservatives in their conservatism, and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Bryan would prove an exception to the rule." The same paper continues:

"If elected to the Presidency he would certainly do nothing that could create disturbance in Wall Street, for he would not wish to be classed as a panic-maker with his predecessor, Mr. Roosevelt. It is possible, indeed, that he would try to placate Wall-street interests even more assiduously than Mr. Taft, whose reputation as a safe and sane man, financially speaking, does not need so much building up."

As opposed to *The Sun's* extreme view may be cited an opinion from the New York *Evening Post*, which also supports Taft and recently said:

"Two things, however, may be accepted as certain, in the conceivable event of Bryan's election. Those manufacturers who have announced that they will have no use for their employees with such an outcome will presently be inviting them to continue work. The railways, on the other hand, would probably announce reduction in their wage-scales—as good business policy would have led them to do six months or more ago."

The London *Economist*, while sharing the general European view that Taft's chances are best, fails to see "how intrinsic values could be very much affected" by Bryan's election. Commercial difficulties are likely to continue for some time in this country, in the opinion of that authority. It finds it "difficult to see how the advent of either Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft could alter the tendencies of trade, which follow mysterious and impenetrable laws without reference to the triumphs or failures of politicians."

Most writers in newspapers and periodicals agree that, were Bryan elected, the immediate effects on prices at the stock-exchanges would be depressing. Thus the financial editor of the New York *Sun* says his election "would undoubtedly cause a very weak market at the opening on Wednesday, November 4"; and the financial editor of *The World*, in supporting Bryan, cites the banking interests as of opinion that stocks in the event of Bryan's election "would open down from ten to twenty points," altho "this depression would not continue for any length of time." Some of the bankers, however, who in former campaigns "would have viewed the success of Mr. Bryan as a great business calamity confess that they do not fear any such result this year."

Certain writers report a state of indifference among certain bankers as to the outcome, with "an unmistakable note of doubt as to how immediate or far-reaching would be the influence of Taft's success in reclaiming trade to real activity." *Moody's Magazine* (October), which is devoted to financial matters, reporting that "many brokers and others" in Wall Street believe that Bryan will be elected, adds as to the effects of such a result:

"In our opinion, there will be a temporary stock-market slump, a portion of which may come before election. Aside from this it is hazardous to say anything would immediately happen which would not happen should Mr. Taft be elected. The country is not going to the dogs in any case, and as long as we have a continuance of the present tendency toward sound fundamental conditions, such as easy money, good crops, etc., the improvement will continue."

A writer in the New York *Evening Post*, apparently Mr. Noyes, the financial editor, has taken up the interesting question what would have been the results to business conditions had Bryan been elected in 1896. He says:

"In the first place, the industrial boom would have come, with or without Bryan in the White House. The causes of that boom lay far beyond any question of legislation. It resulted in part, no doubt, from the sudden stimulation of the world's gold production, which would equally have occurred with McKinley defeated; but the chief explanations for it were the natural accumulation of real wealth, as a result of four years of after-panic economy, and the enormous expansion of the foreign demand for wheat, at a time when our own grain production was expanding rapidly. Those influences, too, would sooner or later have played their part, even with Bryan in the White House."

This writer adds that "if, as is altogether probable, the United States had lapsed to the silver standard after 1896, our country would not have enjoyed the share in the subsequent revival which it actually did. With the currency on an unsound basis, out of touch with the other great financial markets of the world, American finance and industry would have approached the great revival under a heavy handicap."

Meanwhile, it will be interesting to note here the views of bankers who were recently assembled in national convention in Denver, as reported in the Denver correspondence of the same paper. Business and politics were the chief subjects under discussion. While men generally spoke hopefully of the business future, "their optimism was qualified by a frank admission that complete restoration will not come with Taft's election—if he is to be elected—but only after a year or two of sane living and honest corporation finance." Good crops and the defeat of Bryan "would hasten the recovery already pronounced in many industries," but these men, "down in their hearts, were not accepting the second of these possibilities as an assured fact, for there was just enough Bryan sentiment in this convention to make the over-confident ones sit up and take notice." The correspondent quoted "one extremely intelligent delegate" as saying, "Bryan in the White

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House would not send the country to the dogs, but it would give us a terrific shock. However much I may dislike Roosevelt and the methods which he used to force Taft upon the public, I must not forget that Bryan will always be Bryan. It is folly to think otherwise, for he has never stood for anything stable." Another delegate, who was from an Eastern State, and "a man rather better known than the one first quoted," took a different view:

"The country is bigger than Bryan or the men back of him. His election would not disturb affairs beyond giving us a temporary shock. We must not fool ourselves about the effect of either candidate's election. Prosperity will not come because of it. Conditions are bettering, but the actual improvement is not sufficient to lose our heads over it. The panic was not brought about by one year's excesses; it dated back to the ruinous speculation of 1905 and 1906, when high finance was making some bankers as well as the stock-gamblers lose their heads completely. The period of improvement must be long drawn out to do us any good."

Elsewhere in the day's news have appeared by name the views of several prominent men in the banking and industrial world. Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, said to a Chicago reporter on October 17:

"The fundamental business strength of this country will assert itself, and a new mark will be set for the total of its commercial activities following the election of Taft in November and the disposal of the problem of tariff readjustment. In this general course of business the proximity of the election has only a slight influence. That largely is because the election of Mr. Taft is regarded as past doubting. I think that such a result is taken by the business men of the East as assured."

W. C. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, about the same time was quoted in Syracuse as saying he would vote for Taft because he believed his election "would bring back to this country the fullest measure of prosperity," and that "within three months after his election the great rolling-mills and factories will be running to their full capacity, and employment will seek labor instead of labor walking the streets looking in vain for employment." He was opposed to the election of Bryan "because I believe it would accentuate and darken the present depression, close more manufactories, and multiply idle men."

Meanwhile, M. E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four" Railroad, which is a part of the New York Central system, is supporting Bryan; his name appears as one of those who gave $1,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. Another prominent railroad president, E. P. Ripley, of the Atchison system, said in Chicago, while there to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of his road:

"From a railroad standpoint there is but little preference in the national election this fall. No matter which way the election goes it will take business conditions just so long to adjust themselves."

Ex-Senator Clark, of Montana, declaring himself for Bryan, sent a large contribution to his campaign fund, and said the business interests of the country would be benefited by his election, adding:

"To me the most foolish thing about this campaign is the prediction of the opponents of Mr. Bryan that his election would injure business prospects and bring about a panic. It will be difficult for Mr. Bryan to do more to disturb business conditions than has Mr. Roosevelt. I have investments in various parts of the country, and, as a business man, I do not hesitate to say that I would not vote for a man whose election, in my opinion, would injure the business interests of this nation. I believe the election of Mr. Bryan would stimulate the business world and place it on a firm and healthy basis."

IMPROVED RAILROAD EARNINGS

Bradstreet's (October 17) prints what as a whole is an encouraging review of the reports of railway earnings for the month of September. While these are in general below those for the corresponding period of last year, in some cases the results are even better than they were then. Roads operating about 83,000 miles report gross earnings of $64,076,059 for September of this year as against $68,038,700 for September, 1907, a ratio of decrease of 5.8 per cent. and "the smallest that has been reported in a nine-months' period." In this improvement miscellaneous tonnage participated quite perceptibly, while "shipments of wheat to Northwestern primary points were exceptionally large, and the number of idle cars showed a heavy decrease."

The writer of the article concludes that "the decrease of 5.8 per cent. is not so bad when it is considered that gross earnings in September, 1907, expanded to the extent of 8 per cent over the figures for September, 1906, when the gain over the corresponding month in 1905 was 9.3 per cent." He suggests that "it would be fairer to contrast current earnings with those of 1905 rather than with such active periods as 1906 and the major portion of 1907," and then presents a table which "gives a fairly complete idea of the trend of gross earnings over a period of years, and permits one to measure developments in 1904 and 1894":

	1908 Dec.	1907 Inc.	1906 Inc.	1905 Inc.	1904 Dec.	1903 Inc.	1902 Inc.	1894 Dec.
January...	7.5	2.4	19.4	6.1	3.8	10.1	7.6	12.0
February..	9.6	2.0	25.6	†2.7	*.2	13.5	3.9	12.0
March	14.5	8.0	9.5	10.3	0.5	14.5	6.7	13.4
April.....	19.9	16.0	11.7	8.7	4.5	14.3	11.2	14.3
May	23.8	15.1	14.7	9.5	3.5	12.0	9.0	17.5
June.....	20.9	13.4	13.3	6.3	.6	14.1	8.1	22.0
July	16.0	11.4	14.1	7.4	1.4	12.3	7 5	19.0
August....	15.3	9.1	13.1	5.1	*3.4	9.4	4.6	*.9
September.	5.8	8.0	9.3	6.3	*4.0	7 9	9.6	5.3
October ..	..	6.0	11.2	5.9	*4.0	5.5	6.6	3.1
November.	..	2.5	4.6	9 1	*9.9	4.0	7.2	1 4
December.	..	†4.5	5.7	0.9	*8.0	4.6	9.4	1 1
Year.....	..	7.7	12.7	6.9	*1 4	11.5	8.0	11.0

* Increase. † Decrease.

In spite of this generally favorable showing, there are a number of roads which continue to report heavy decreases, among them Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, the Southern, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Missouri Pacific System. On the other hand, noteworthy increases are reported by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, the Great Northern System, the Canadian Northern, and the International & Great Northern. It is to be noted that such representative roads as the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, Union Pacific, and others are not included, but this is because "these roads do not make preliminary monthly reports." The following table is presented of roads reporting important changes since September of last year:

	Decrease.
Baltimore & Ohio	$1,149,841
Illinois Central	676,151
Southern	583,228
Grand Trunk	498,298
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	*424,160
Louisville & Nashville	289,192
Missouri Pacific System	270,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	180,038
Great Northern System	*174,055
Wabash	147,706
Canadian Northern	*143,400
Texas & Pacific	125,596
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	122,091
Mobile & Ohio	121,923
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	99,604
International & Great Western	*83,000
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	82,231

* Increase.

In conclusion, the writer remarks that the present outlook is for "diminishing monthly decreases." At the same time "net earnings will probably be of a more pleasant character, for the railways appear to have been able to enforce heavy economies and to increase the efficiency of their employees."

THE FAILURES OF NINE MONTHS

Returns of failures in this country for the nine months ending September 30, printed in *Bradstreet's* (October 3), show 10,691 failures with $244,835,494 of liabilities, which is an increase of 55 per cent. in the number and of 110 per cent. in the amount of liabilities over the corresponding period of 1907. "Only twice," says the writer, "in the past twenty-six years, and then in 1896 and 1893, was there a larger number of failures reported, and only once in the same period, and then in 1893, have the liabilities of failing concerns exceeded those reported this year." As additional evidence of the strain of the present year he notes that "the percentage of assets to liabilities in the elapsed portion of the present year was 58.5 per cent., as against 55.1 per cent. in 1907." Inasmuch as in 1896 the proportion of assets to liabilities was 58 per cent. and in 1893 it was 70 per cent., "it may be said there was a larger percentage of otherwise solvent concerns suspending this year than in any but one of the past twenty-six years." The following table for the twenty-seven years is presented:

	Number Failures.	*Actual Assets.*	*Liabilities.*	*Per cent. of Assets to Liabilities.*
1908....	10,691	$143,326,035	$244,835,494	58.5
1907....	6,882	61,265,468	111,245,057	55.1
1906....	6,866	44,316,174	89,522,183	49 4
1905....	7,421	46,224,640	87,749,938	52 6
1904....	7,718	62,127,790	114,805,832	54
1903....	6,898	43,668,809	88,878,695	49
1902....	7,452	36,466,826	76,784,151	47
1901....	7,805	46,728,251	97,967,935	47
1900....	7,093	41,027,586	86,754,988	47
1899....	7,075	29,230,931	65,855,218	44
1898....	8,855	52,742,809	102,197,887	51
1897....	9,833	65,454,923	118,484,659	55
1896....	11,280	99,613,765	171,350,292	58
1895....	9,299	61,162,107	109,756,723	56
1894....	9,251	59,707,031	110,674,934	54
1893....	11,140	227,373,231	327,273,109	70
1892....	7,378	39,209,701	76,971,771	51
1891....	8,866	71,811,320	138,811,510	51
1890....	7,538	44,450,712	92,541,950	48
1889....	8,334	50,751,994	101,755,518	50
1888....	7,330	44,649,552	83,941,991	53
1887....	6,958	44,545,000	99,642,000	49
1886....	7,518	37,397,000	77,110,000	48
1885....	8,433	43,864,000	90,976,000	48
1884....	8,303	108,452,000	195,951,000	55
1883....	7,358	63,262,000	123,054,000	52
1882....	5,307	36,542,000	71,162,000	51

(Continued on page 638.)

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These Commissions are in a position to render the public a most valuable service, and to protect the corporations against ill-considered or improper attack, thus materially adding to the safeguards which should always surround invested capital.

We will send you a copy of our circular explaining the more important features which will be found to always underlie a sound issue of Public Utility Bonds.

In addition, we will submit for your consideration an offering of Public Utility Bonds, which we recommend, based upon our many years of wide and successful experience in the handling of such bonds, as one of the best investments of the character now upon the market.

Write for Circular No. 450

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch Offices: Albany, N. Y.—Chicago, Ill.
Members New York Stock Exchange

A Clean Pipe At Last! Try It. This Style $1.00

The Freeman Pipe will not **Clog** or **Slug.** Absorbent cotton **catches** all **saliva** and **nicotine.** Change cotton when saturated, thus the entire pipe is kept dry. **We please you or return your money.** 3½ in. bent or straight rubber bit. French briar, $1. Same in second quality, 50 cts. With amber bit, silver mounted, in case, $5. postpaid. Ask your dealer, or send direct. Booklet free.

Formerly at Kalamazoo Mich.

REFERENCE: First State Bank.
THE FREEMAN PIPE CO., 50 First Street, PETOSKEY, MICH.

6%

Our Guaranteed Certificates of Deposit furnish an absolutely safe investment for money in small amounts. Interest is paid monthly, quarterly or semi-annually as desired by the depositor.

Please write for booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY

WHY NOT INSURE YOUR INCOME?

YOU carry fire insurance for protection against loss of property. What provision have you made for loss of income or your expenses in case you fall ill or become physically disabled? Guarantee your income and expenses while ill with our Popular Premium Policy.

Write for Particulars

Empire State Surety Co
86 William St - New York
Offices in all important cities

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

(*Continued from page 636*)

Depressing as these returns may be, it is to be remembered that there have been some evidences of improvement in the reports since the beginning of the year. Details by quarters indicate that the first three months of the year "showed the heaviest number of failures and the largest liabilities, and that a slight scaling down of the percentages of increase has been shown quarterly since." A table is given of the failures, assets, and liabilities monthly and quarterly and for nine months:

	No. of failures.	*Assets.*	*Liabilities.*
January	1,706	$45,344,483	$64,922,450
February	1,290	13,989,175	27,827,021
March	1,191	10,525,234	19,057,029
First quarter	4,187	69,858,892	111,806,500
April	1,152	9,832,820	22,420,010
May	1,103	14,296,851	26,844,259
June	1,120	9,314,077	17,712,000
Second quarter	3,375	33,443,748	66,976,269
July	1,151	11,723,291	22,315,948
August	1,003	17,147,710	25,575,197
September	975	11,152,394	18,161,580
Third quarter	3,129	40,023,395	66,052,725
1908, nine mos.	10,691	143,326,035	244,835,494

In the matter of geographical distribution the returns indicate that "the largest proportionate increases in number of failures for the nine months were in the Far West and the Territories, where the number was more than double a year ago." The writer adds:

"The largest actual increase was, however, in the Middle States, which had 1,336 more failures, while the South had 1,090 more. The increase in the Middle States was 60 per cent., while the increase in the South was 70 per cent. The Western group showed an increase of 46 per cent., the Northwest of 46 per cent., and New England 16 per cent. As regards liabilities, the largest increase was in the Middle group, $64,000,000, of which New York City furnished $50,000,000. Every group showed at least double the liabilities of a year ago, and the Central-Western group reported nearly three times last year's liabilities. Failures in New York City for nine months were more numerous than last year by 62 per cent., while the liabilities were two and one-half times what they were in 1907."

THE EAST AND THE WEST

Writing in *The Forum* (October), Alexander D. Noyes points out in interesting detail how the Western States, in the panic of last year, "were not shaken in anything like the degree in which other communities suffered." The reasons for this he finds, first, in "the amount of real wealth accumulated in that section during the past six years, which had removed it from the position of an indigent borrower"; and second, in the fact that, "in the face of panic and depression the West was raising fairly abundant agricultural crops and selling them at extremely profitable prices." The exchange of checks at clearing-houses clearly shows this difference. In the Middle Atlantic States the decrease in the value of checks drawn for the eight months ending last August was 23 per cent. and for the whole country

For Loss of Appetite
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor. A reliable remedy for the relief of nervousness.

6%
and Safety

is offered to conservative investors in the first mortgage bond investment described in our Circular No. 645 R.

SEND FOR IT

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865)
181 La Salle Street
CHICAGO

Safe Investments

Our First Mortgages on improved Farms do not fluctuate but are always worth their full face value plus accrued interest. If you have funds to invest in time-tested securities netting 5½ and 6% write for our booklet "A" and descriptive list of securities.

E. J. LANDER & CO.
GRAND FORKS, N. D., OR
Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CONFIDENCE WARRANTED

5% **ASSURED.**

Favorable location, experience and ample resources enable us to loan money on the best real estate security, and pay **5 PER CENT PER YEAR** on all small sums invested through us. Our investors send us $25—$50—$100 or more at a time. They may leave it with us for a few months or for a few years. They receive 5 per cent per annum regularly by check, reckoned from the day we receive the capital to the day they withdraw it. We number our patrons by thousands, and they are in every State of the Union. Write us and we will give you the names of those nearest to you who permit us to refer to them. Fifteen years of successful operation,

Assets of $1,800,000

and regular supervision by the New York Banking Department warrant your confidence.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
9 Times Building, Broadway, New York

6% Profit Sharing GOLD BONDS

SECURED BY NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Accepted as collateral for loans at any time. Principal and interest guaranteed and in addition bond holders share in half the net profits.

Issued in amounts of $100, $500 and $1000 for a single payment, or on the easy payment plan. Purchasers on the easy payment plan secured against default in case of sickness or accident by the Casualty Company of America. Bonds registered with the Carnegie Trust Co., New York.

Write to-day for Booklet D, "What You Can Do in the Next Ten Years."

THE DEBENTURE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
J. B. COGHLAN, President
Rear Admiral United States Navy (now retired)
40 Wall Street **New York City**

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nearly 20 per cent., but "the decrease in the Middle agricultural West was only 9½ per cent., whereas in the region bounded by the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountains there was a shrinkage of less than 2 per cent." Mr. Noyes continues:

"Not many weeks ago the assessors of the State of Kansas published their list of valuations for the property of the State. It comprized farm lands assessed at $1,204,426,000, town lots at $368,621,877, personal property at $474,191,255, and public-service corporations at $401,161,030. The assessment-list mentioned automobiles owned in the State valued at more than $1,000,000, pianos numbering 44,000 and valued at over $5,600,000; five million dollars' worth of pleasure vehicles other than automobiles, and, what is profoundly impressive in comparison with the period of bankruptcy in the agricultural district during 1893, $47,000,000 worth of mortgages owned within the State. With a community thus situated—and it must be remembered that the farming communities make up between one-fourth and one-third of the total population of the United States—it is not difficult to understand why merchants should have reckoned with reasonable confidence on an early resumption of the purchases which marked the recent genuine good times. Nothing, apparently, could have stopt the continued acquisition of great wealth except a failure of the crops, or very low prices for such crops as were gathered. As we shall presently see, neither event has happened, and the forecasts given out at St. Louis at the opening of June regarding a revival of business, in this section at any rate, are in a way to be fulfilled."

Contrasted with this picture, Mr. Noyes

PRODUCE GAS
Hence Certain Foods Not Nourishing.

No matter how agreeable an article of food may be, if it causes bloating and gas in the stomach, it is not likely to be nourishing.

The gas thus formed is liable to cause actual, immediate harm by pressing against the heart.

An Oregon girl suffered in this way until she found the right kind of food. She writes:

"Two years ago I had given up all hope of having health and strength. After eating I had severe pain around the heart, and a choking sensation.

"During these spells I had to sit perfectly still, the slightest movement causing increased pain. Even breathing caused such sharp pain my heart seemed to turn over, making me take short, quick breaths.

"Night after night without sleep, I would sit up and wait until morning, when the pains gradually lessened. I began to fear serious heart trouble.

"One day I was so miserable the doctor was called. After a careful examination he said it was gas from fermented food, pressing against my heart, that caused the trouble—otherwise my heart was all right.

"His medicine gave only temporary relief. I tried going without food, hoping I could find something which would agree with me. After I became quite weak, an aunt suggested Grape-Nuts.

"The first meal of this food caused no unpleasant effects but made me feel stronger. At every meal I ate Grape-Nuts and grew better daily. I now have no trouble when I avoid pasty, starchy foods and stick to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HOW CAN YOU BETTER INVEST $1.75 A YEAR FOR YOUR FAMILY THAN BY SUBSCRIBING NOW FOR

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
THE NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER

THE 52 ISSUES OF THE VOLUME FOR 1909 WILL INCLUDE IN THEIR CONTENTS

50 Star Articles, by Famous Men and Women; 250 Capital Stories; 1000 Up-to-Date Notes on Current Events, Nature and Science; 2000 One-Minute Stories; The Weekly Medical Article, Children's Page, etc.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES OF THE PAPER AND ILLUSTRATED ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1909.

FREE TO JAN., 1909.

Every New Subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with $1.75 will receive

All the remaining issues for 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers, **FREE**

The 1909 Calendar, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in 13 colors, size 8 x 24 in., **FREE**

Then The Youth's Companion for the 52 weeks of 1909—a library of the best reading for every member of the family.

AB 120

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

There's a heart-ache in every lad who hasn't a Flexible Flyer

The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all—runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its cost in shoes the first Winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built to last of special steel and second growth white ash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer.

Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1100 N, Philadelphia, Pa.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover. **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN,** F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75c. per 100 F.O.B., Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for $1.00. If skeptical send 10 cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

WHITELAW PAPER GOODS CO.
Dept. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio

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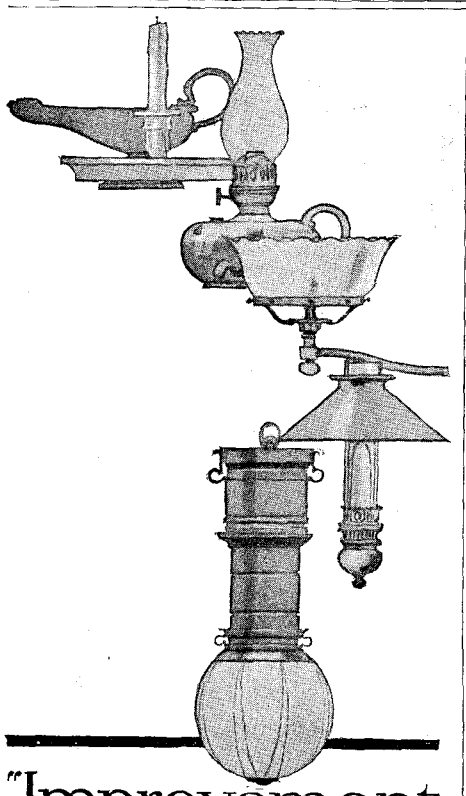
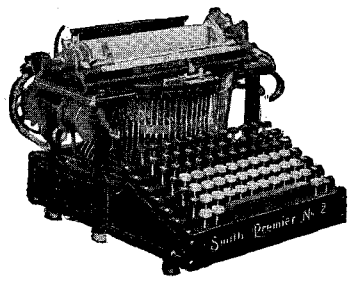


"Improvement is the order of the age"

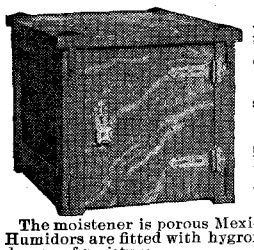
This is not only the Smith Premier motto it is also the *record* of the

Smith Premier Typewriter



The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., (Inc.)
Syracuse, N.Y. U.S.A.

KEEPS CIGARS RIGHT



The Jewett Humidor keeps cigars and tobacco just moist enough to perfectly preserve the flavor so essential to a good smoke.

The Humidor is made in ten styles and sizes, finished in mahogany, oak mission, or opal glass. Capacity varies from one to four boxes.

The moistener is porous Mexican Brick. If desired Humidors are fitted with hygrometer which indicates degree of moisture.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

We will send you an illustrated and descriptive Booklet on request. Charges prepaid to points east of the Mississippi River.

The John C. Jewett Mfg. Co.
247 Elm Street, Established 1849 Buffalo, N. Y.

presents one from the East, which industrially "has been precisely the drag on the process of recovery which the West itself was after all of our previous panics." He notes that during July "there were numerous assertions that the iron trade was on the path of quick recovery. And in fact, figures of the country's monthly iron production published during the two ensuing months showed a reasonably steady expansion in output. But as the figures of the output show, this recuperation did little more than retrace the ground lost in the profound depression of midsummer." In August the production reached the highest figure of the year; it "showed enhancement of 260,000 tons as compared with June; but when the same figures were compared with August, 1907, they still revealed the fact that the output was cut down very nearly one-half." The iron trade was not alone in this disappointing showing:

"Such an important trade as dry goods testified almost unanimously that where sales were made in any substantial volume, they were made at a sacrifice in prices which pretty much dispensed with the idea of manufacturing profit. Not least of all, in the extraordinary industrial incidents of the year, was the evidence that the decrease of our laboring population, through an excess of emigration over immigration, was continuing up to the close of the summer. The figures at New York compiled by the steamship companies not only showed that immigrants arriving during the first eight months of 1908 were 728,000 less than in the same months of 1907, but that emigrant departures had increased 247,000. That the outward movement should have continued at so rapid a pace as late in the season as the close of summer was of itself a striking and instructive suggestion as to the actual state and immediate prospects of productive industry."

AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

H. C. Watson, the editor of *Dun's Review*, writing in *American Industries*, the magazine issued by the National Association of Manufacturers, deals optimistically with the recovery in trade conditions that has already set in, and predicts further advances. "With undeveloped resources so numerous," he says, "and an agricultural area so vast that the year's farm products alone promise a value of over eight billion dollars, it is possible within twelve months to regard the collapse of 1907 with equanimity, and to look forward with confidence to a future that will bring even greater prosperity than in the decade that culminated with the events of last year."

While it is not possible to minimize the extent of the panic, since "all statistics emphasize the severe check that was felt," events at the same time "testify to a recovery well under way, and no tedious convalescence need be feared."

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

$1.00 returned

if you want—
but you won't

If you are a smoker of good cigars enclose a dollar bill in an envelope, mail it to us and we will send you, express prepaid,

1 50 Santa Gloria

Panetelas

A fine Havana filled, high-grade cigar. Smoke a few, if you don't like them, return them, and we return the dollar. We have been pleasing thousands of smokers for forty years, and will please you.

Perhaps your dealer has them.

R. & W. Jenkinson Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Automatic Eye-Glass Holder

is the neatest and most convenient device made to hold glasses. Chain winds up when not in use and prevents mislaying them. As a

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it is excellent. Sold by jewelers and opticians or postpaid direct from us. 50c up. Our free catalog describes 30 styles.

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Jaeger SANITARY GOODS

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Makes You Well

and

Keeps You So

Recommended by physicians everywhere

Booklet explains. Free by mail, with samples

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores
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CURRENT POETRY

The Closed Door.

BY MARY BURT MESSER.

How you have known her and not known her: in the midst of love unutterably sweet, how you have believed her yours.
She is yours, so much—no more!
Have you never seen that look of hers as she stood poised for a moment,—rapt, inscrutable, saying *to love—love even—whither I go you can not come?*
—Unfathomable human soul,
Yielding its tenderness, its pity,
Its perfect and exquisite companionship,
Yielding to the dear ties of earth—
But now as you turn to her,
Touching her brown familiar hair,
Far off—so far that the sound is almost inaudible—
A door is faintly closed.

—*The Atlantic Monthly* (October).

The Pathfinders.

BY THOMAS WALSH.

Over the hills fly the schoolboys' kites;
The windmills signal to cloud and storm;
Keen are the blasts on the outer heights,
But the heart of the earth is warm.

Down in the valleys the grandsires doze
Round their logwood hearths; each graybeard knows
That his barns are filled and the day's work done;
In the vaults is hoarded his gold hard-won;
The roads are dug that his sons may ride,
And the grime of the struggle put aside.
"We planned our towns," "We fostered trade,"
The elders tell. "We journeys made
By chartless plains and seas, and brought
Earth's trophies home," "We toiled and fought
That Law might stand." "We took the weak
To shelter, taught the wronged to speak."

DIDN'T KNOW

That Coffee Contained a Drug.

There are still some well-informed persons who do not know that coffee contains a drug—caffeine.

This drug is what causes the coffee habit and the many ailments that frequently develop from its habitual use.

"I was drinking coffee twice a day but did not know it was hurting me," writes a Neb. lady. "I don't think I had ever heard or read that coffee was harmful.

"Sometimes I couldn't lie down, had to sleep in a sitting posture as the heart action was so slow. The doctor did not ask me if I drank coffee and the medicine I took did not seem to help me.

"Finally I got so bad I could not drink half a cup, as the dull heavy pain around my heart would be worse. I stopped it for a while and felt some better, but was soon drinking it again, and felt the same distress as before.

"Then I decided coffee caused my trouble, also my husband's, for he complained of severe heartburn every morning after breakfast.

"My daughter had used Postum on a visit and asked why we did not try it. We did, following directions about making it, and for four years we have used it and prefer it to coffee.

"My old trouble has entirely left me and my husband has no more heartburn. I can say from experience now that Postum is the most wholesome of drinks, anyone can drink it three times a day without harm, but with decided benefit."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Greater progress in playing

TECHNIQUE—mechanical skill in artistic work—is what bothers most players of the piano.

Nothing is a greater aid or a greater hindrance than the *action* of the instrument.

It should not be the least bit sluggish. It must be smooth, quick, *responsive.*

But piano actions are intricate, complex.

And the more intricate a thing, the more important is *skill* in the making. You know this. You apply it to some things. You don't question the wisdom of buying a fine watch.

Watches average 135 parts.

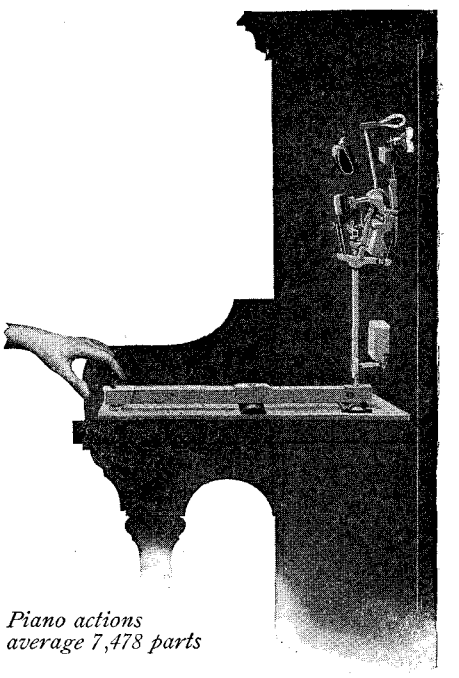
Piano actions 7,478.

Each little part has a distinct value, *should* accomplish a definite purpose.

To get the whole as perfectly adjusted, as accurately balanced as in the Baldwin Piano, the shape, size and weight of each piece of wood, leather or felt was determined upon, experimented with, changed, special features designed, improvements made until—

Today the Baldwin action is so light, so quick to respond, that de Pachmann, after one of the greatest recitals he ever gave, said, "I can play two such recitals on my Baldwin with greater facility and less fatigue than one on any other piano I have ever used."

A Baldwin Piano would aid you. During the many hours you devote to your technique, it would help you more than you can realize until you have tried it. To test its action, play Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." Watch how your lightest touch is transmitted without the slightest loss of power or velocity.



Piano actions average 7,478 parts

Baldwin Grands, $800 and up; Baldwin Uprights, $550 and up.

You may do this either in the Baldwin salesrooms in Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Terre Haute, Denver, San Francisco, or in other cities in the salesrooms of any of their four thousand dealers.

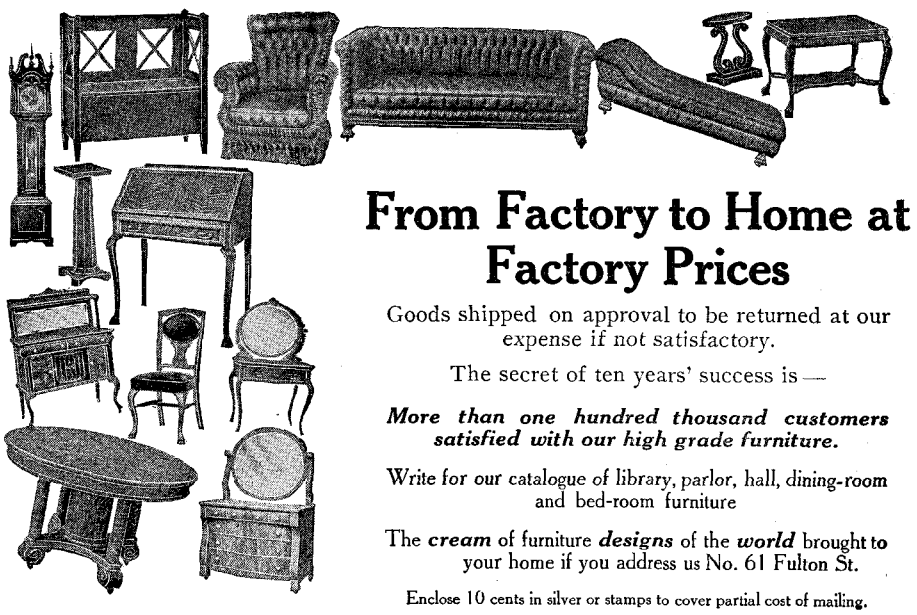
THERE ARE OTHER *SPECIAL* FEATURES of piano construction in the Baldwin which you ought to know about. Write us and we shall tell you about them simply and clearly. Then when you try the Baldwin, you will understand and look for them, you will know *why* you like it so well. This puts you under no obligation to us. The important thing is to write us while you think of it.

Grand Prix Paris, 1900

The Baldwin Company

INCORPORATED

Grand Prize St. Louis, 1904



From Factory to Home at Factory Prices

Goods shipped on approval to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

The secret of ten years' success is—

More than one hundred thousand customers satisfied with our high grade furniture.

Write for our catalogue of library, parlor, hall, dining-room and bed-room furniture

The *cream* of furniture *designs* of the *world* brought to your home if you address us No. 61 Fulton St.

Enclose 10 cents in silver or stamps to cover partial cost of mailing.

Grand Rapids Furniture Mfg. Co., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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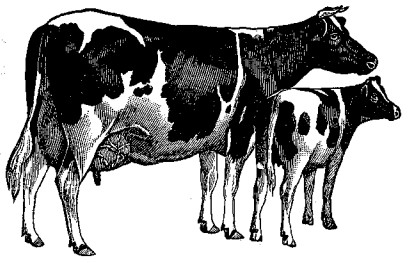
A FREE Booklet About Holstein Milk for the Convenience of Every Doctor

¶ A competent physician has prepared for us a monograph concerning "The Choice of Cow's Milk." This booklet treats of milk in its relation to other foods, and of the milk from different breeds of cattle to show their comparative values. A valuable bibliographic list is appended.

¶ Most physicians recognize the superiority of the milk of Holstein Cows, especially in *infant and convalescent* feeding. Its wholesomeness, ease of assimilation and remarkable vitalizing properties are rapidly becoming known, and it has seemed wise to this Association to make it as easy as possible for those physicians (or others) desirous of so doing to get at the facts at first hand. Inquiries for this monograph are invited, and it will be mailed free of charge.

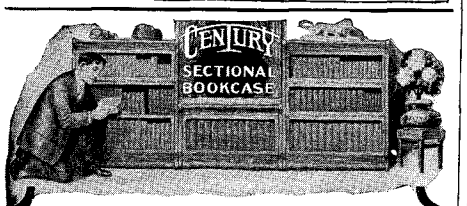


HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
74 American Bl'd'g
Brattleboro, Vermont

CLASS PINS
Of Character

Beautiful and delicate designs, original if desired, made in gold or silver to tastefully carry out any chosen idea. Our pins are the standard of leading schools, colleges and fraternities. **B B B** Fraternity and Class Pipes with monograms or letters. Ill. booklet of Medals, Pins, Odd Things in College Jewelry, Free. Attractive offer to College Book Stores.

G. WM. REISNER, 208 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.



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and FREIGHT PAID

BOOKS WORTH READING
are worth preserving. Nothing "fits in" so well, just where it will decorate most advantageously and give such perfect service as the

Century Sectional Bookcase

Shelves entirely in the interior; panels of three-ply veneer which are guaranteed not to warp or split. The Doors have cold rolled steel roller bearings, work smoothly, have felt cushions, dust-proof joints, and can be removed instantly for cleaning.

SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY
are combined with beauty. Material, workmanship, and finish unsurpassed. Many grades, from Plain Oak to solid Mahogany. A Bookcase that has the appearance of one solid piece of furniture, graceful in outline and correct in every detail.

Illustrated catalogue sent free on request—
the latest is No. 12

CENTURY CABINET COMPANY
Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
Office and Factory: 42 Willett St., Fort Plain, N. Y.
New York Salesrooms: 48 West 27th Street

And one peers out where o'er the hills
The star its evening rite fulfils.
"And we," he murmurs, "kept alight
The lamps of faith, of love, of right;
Through every valley that we go
They greet us in the casement's glow;
At dawn, at sunset's touch of fire,
They speak from chimney, roof, and spire."

The schoolboys tug at their broken kites,
The windmills groan in the grip of the storm;
Keen are the blasts on the outer heights,
But the heart of the earth is warm.
—*The Ave Maria* (October).

Starlight Distilleth.

BY HERBERT TRENCH.

Tree by tree filleth,
What do they sigh at?
Field by field thrilleth,
Low comes the fiat:
"Let him that willeth,
Cease from his riot.
Starlight distilleth;
Do thou be quiet!

"Night the tremendous
Grasps thee and veils thee,
Slow thy stupendous
Intelligence fails thee.

"I, the star-crowded,
Outsoar and outsink thee;
No more care-clouded
Need'st thou bethink thee!

"Let my primordial
Stupor that seizes
Cure, with the cordial
For all thy diseases . . ."

Tree by tree thrilleth—
What do they sigh at?
Sleep the soul filleth,
Man no more willeth,
Starlight distilleth;
All earth is quiet.
—*The Nation* (London).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Mr. Howells at Monte Carlo.—A new and peculiarly interesting picture of Monte Carlo has recently been drawn by William Dean Howells for the New York *Sun*. Mr. Howells has just paid the famous gaming-resort a short visit. He found Monte Carlo itself, with all of its wonderful flowers, agreeable parks, and unsurpassable hotels, in "every way tempting," but in the famous Casino he found little of charm or interest. He describes the gambling-hall thus:

It seems to open about 11 o'clock in the morning, for gamblers are hard-working, impatient people, and do not want to lose time. A broad stretch of red carpet is laid down the steps from the portal, and they begin to go in at once, and people keep going in until I know not what hour at night. But I think midafternoon is the best hour to see them, and it is then that I will invite the reader to accompany me, instructing him to turn to the left on entering, and get his gratis billet of admission to the rooms from the polite officials there in charge, who will ask for his card and inquire his country and city, but will not insist upon his street and his number in it. This form is apparently to make sure that you are not a resident of the principality and that if you suffer in your morals from your visit to the Casino you shall not be a source of local corruption thereafter. They bow you away, first audibly pronouncing your name with polyglottic accuracy, and then you are free to wander where you like. But probably you will want to go at once from the large, nobly colonnaded reception-hall or atrium into that

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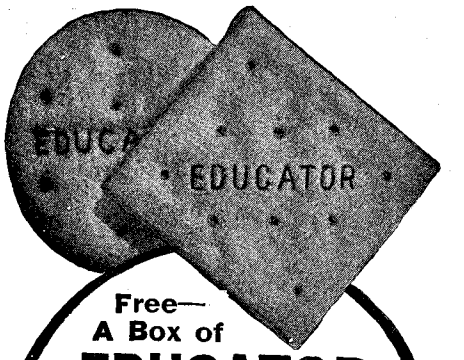

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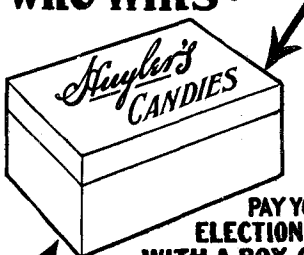

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series of salons where wickeder visitors than yourself are already closely seated at the oblong tables and standing one or two deep around them. The salons of the series are four, and the tables in each are from two to five, according to the demands of the season; some are trente-et-quarante tables, and some, by far the greater number, are roulette tables. Roulette seems the simpler game and the more popular; I formed the notion that there was a sort of aristocratic quality in trente et quarante and that the players of that game were of higher rank and longer purse, but I can allege no reason justifying my notion. All that I can say is that the tables devoted to it commanded the seaward views and the tops of the gardens, where the players withdrew when they wished to commit suicide.

The rooms are decorated by several French painters of note, and the whole interior is designed by the famous architect Garnier, to as little effect of beauty as could well be. It is as if these French artists had worked in the German taste rather than their own, and in any case they have achieved in their several allegories and impersonations something uniformly heavy and dull. One might fancy that the mood of the players at the tables had imparted itself to the figures in the panels, but very likely this is not so, for the players had apparently parted with none of their unpleasing dulness. They were in about equal number men and women and they partook equally of a look of hard repression. The repression may not have been wholly from within; a little away from each table hovered, with an air of detachment, certain plain and quiet men who, for all their apparent inattention, may have been agents of the administration, vigilant to subdue the slightest show of drama in the players. I myself saw no drama, unless I may call so the attitude of a certain tall, handsome young man who stood at the corner of one of the tables and with nervously working jaws staked his money at each invitation of the croupiers. I did not know whether he won or lost, and I could not decide from their faces which of the other men or women were winning or losing. I had supposed that I might see distinguished faces, distinguished figures, but I saw none. The players were of the average of the spectators in dress and carriage, but in the heavy atmosphere of the rooms, which was very hot and very bad, they all alike looked dull. At a psychological moment it suddenly came to me in their presence that if there was such a place as hell it must be very dull like that and that the finest misery of perdition must be the stupid dulness of it.

Br'er Spider in Northern Nigeria. — Folk-stories which suggest a kinship with the treasured negro tales of Uncle Remus have been brought to light lately by a traveler in Northern Nigeria. The hedgehog, the lion, the elephant, and the antelope swap places, in these wilder tales, with Br'er Rabbit and his friends. The craftiness of Br'er Fox is attributed in Nigeria to the spider, a kind of thick brown centipede, a foot long, which often causes alarm by its serpent-like appearance. This is the fable of the spider as quoted from *Blackwood's Magazine*:

A spider, it seems, had occasion to borrow a sum of money. A journey round to the generously disposed brought him two thousand cowries each from the cat, the dog, the hyena, the leopard, and the lion. When pay-day came round, the spider remained at home to receive the visits of his creditors in a certain prearranged order. First came the cat to claim repayment of his loan. "Hush!" said the spider. "I hear a noise outside—it is a dog come to see me: you must hide under this calabash for safety." The cat was scarcely hidden when the dog, coming in, made a similar request for his money. Says Master Spider, "There is a cat under that calabash—take him, and consider the debt paid." No sooner said than done. Just then a snuffling and scraping were heard at the door. The third creditor, the hyena, had arrived. "Don't be alarmed, my dear dog, but hide here till he has left." And the spider bustled him under the calabash. "I smell a dog," said the hyena, routing about. "Under that calabash," the spider replied. "Eat him up, and your debt is paid." The dog paid the penalty of his simplicity, and all was quiet once more. The hyena was preparing to leave, when he heard an

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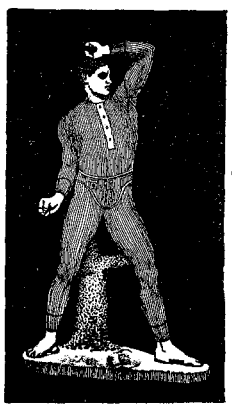

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ominous sound that sent him crouching against the wall. It was the pattering of the leopard's feet at the door. "Quick! Under this calabash!" cries his host, and the hyena curls up in the fatal cache, only to meet a like fate from his more courageous enemy. "My debt is repaid!" said the leopard, and ran against the lion coming in. A terrible fight ensued, for the leopard and the lion are equal in strength, so the natives say. While blood and dust make havoc in the house, and both animals are exhausting their strength, the spider is busy at the fire. Seizing a pot of boiling grease, he pours it over the clawing mass. Leopard and lion roll apart in their death agony, and the spider has only to straighten and clean up before resuming once more the humdrum life of fly-catching. No wonder he is known as "Mai-wayo"—the crafty one.

SHEAR WIT

The Crank.—"You say there is nearly always something broke about your automobile?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Chuggins, nervously.

"What is it, as a rule?"

"Me."—*Washington Star.*

Impertinent.—MEMBER OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—"Did you write this notice of my lecture on the Demon Rum?"

EDITOR—"Yes, madam."

MEMBER OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—"Then I would like to know what you mean by saying, 'The lecturer was evidently full of her subject.'"—*Judge.*

For This Relief, Much Thanks.—KNICKER—"Roosevelt will deliver several lectures abroad."

BOCKER—"Abroad? Thank goodness."—*New York Sun.*

Not Bad.—A boy was asked to explain the difference between animal instinct and human intelligence. "If we had instinct," he said, "we should know everything we needed to know without learning it; but we've got reason, and so we have to study ourselves 'most blind or be a fool."—*Universalist Leader.*

Rural Wit.—As a countryman was sowing his ground, two smart fellows were riding that way, and one of them called to him with an insolent air: "Well, honest fellow," said he, "'tis your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labor." To which the countryman replied, "'Tis very like you may, for I am sowing hemp."—*The Catholic News.*

An Accomplishment.—"They tell me, Grimley, that your daughter sings with great expression."

"Greatest expression you ever saw. Her own mother can't recognize her face when she's singing."—*Home Herald.*

A Problem.—EARNEST FEMALE—"Professor, I hear you are a great ornithologist."

PROFESSOR—"I am an ornithologist, madam."

EARNEST FEMALE—"Then could you kindly tell me the botanical name for a whale?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Quite Right.—MOTHER—"Alice, it is bedtime. All the little chickens have gone to bed."

ALICE—"Yes, mama, and so has the hen."—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Strange.—VISITOR—"Well, Ethel, what do you think of the new baby?"

ETHEL—"I don't think he's much—and mama always gets such bargains too."—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

No Room for Doubt.—The elderly lady who was looking through the shop of a dealer in knick-knacks picked up a small handbag. "Are you sure," she inquired, "that this is a real crocodile skin?"

"Absolutely certain, madam," replied the dealer. "I shot that crocodile myself."

"It looks rather soiled," observed his customer.

"Naturally, madam," explained the salesman. "That is where it struck the ground when it tumbled off the tree."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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Satan's Wiles.—"Now, Willie, you know I told you not to go in swimming, and yet you have been in the water."

"I know it, ma, but Satan tempted me."

"And why did you not tell Satan to get behind you?"

"I did, and he kicked me in."—*Judge.*

The Proof.—"Calling names don't make any real difference," said the conservative campaigner.

"No," answered the scientist. "If it did those Latin titles we have bestowed on germs would have discouraged them long ago."—*Washington Star.*

Why She Declined.—"Really," said the stylish lady, enthusiastically, to her friend, "it is quite worth while going to the Zoo, if only to see the wonderful display of rhododendrons." "Is it?" replied her friend, languidly; "I like to look at the great big clumsy beasts, too, but it always smells so unpleasantly round the cages."—*London News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 16.—The Bulgarian Cabinet decides to refuse to pay Turkey an indemnity for Bulgaria's independence, but is willing to negotiate for the purchase of its section of the Oriental Railway.

October 17.—The American battle-ship fleet arrives at Yokohama and is warmly welcomed.

A typhoon is reported to have killed over 300 persons in Chang-chow, China.

October 18.—Martial law is declared in the Turkish provinces of Asia Minor owing to a reactionary agitation and a massacre of Jews at Bagdad.

October 19.—Austria opens direct negotiations with Turkey regarding the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the leaders of the parties in Bulgaria agree with representatives of the Young Turks to demand a similar settlement of questions in dispute.

An edict in Peking announces the abandonment by the Government of the opium monopoly.

October 20.—Unprecedented honors are shown to the officers of the American fleet by the Emperor and Empress of Japan, and messages of friendship and good-will are exchanged between the Emperor and President Roosevelt through Admiral Sperry.

October 21.—Premier Asquith announces in the House of Commons that the Government will provide a fund of $1,500,000 to relieve distress of the unemployed in England.

British fire-insurance companies offer to pay 80 per cent. of the claims for losses in the Kingston fire; the policyholders' committee asks 90 per cent.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

October 19.—The battle-ship *Maine*, first of the United States vessels to complete the globe-encircling tour, reaches Portsmouth, N. H.

The State Department at Washington brings to the attention of the Portuguese Government the matter of the expulsion of the Rev. Dr Stover, a missionary, from Portuguese West Africa.

October 20.—The monthly statement of government receipts, issued in Washington, shows a marked increase for September over the August figures.

POLITICAL.

October 17.—Mr. Taft finishes his campaign trip in the South, speaking in North Carolina and Virginia.

Tammany Hall contributes $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

October 18.—The registration in Ohio cities is reported to exceed nearly all previous records.

October 19.—J. W. Kern, in a speech at Syracuse, asserts that some preachers and colleges, influenced by gifts from rich men, condone evils as great as those which preceded the Civil War.

W. J. Bryan, in a tour through Indiana and into Kentucky, repeats his charges that the Republicans contemplate purchasing every purchasable vote.

October 20.—The two branches of the Vermont legislature at Montpelier elect Wm. P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page United States Senators.

October 21.—In a letter to Senator Knox, based upon the Senator's speech in Philadelphia, President Roosevelt calls upon W. J. Bryan to tell where he really stands on the labor question, declares that the platform promise really means enactment of law to strip legal business of all protection from violence and to legalize the blacklist and secondary boycott, while at the same time being "a sham to delude labor" because such law would be rejected as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the **Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary** is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"N. T. C.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"(1) In paragraph 'A' is 'done' used correctly, or should it be 'did'?

"(A) I can make an ordinary stenographer a good correspondent, able to pull in business—have just done it with two stenographers employed by a jobbing-house in Allentown, Pa., and *done* it in three months.

"(2) In paragraph 'B' is 'triple' used correctly, or should it be 'treble'?

"(B) I can teach a retail advertiser in newspapers to make the same space pay double and triple. I have, during the past year, taught one cash grocer how to *triple* his business."

(1) Whether this sentence is grammatically correct or not depends upon the meaning of the writer. If in the last clause he intended the auxiliary "have" to be understood before the verb "done," thus representing the action as completed at the present time, or in a period of which the present forms a part, the sentence is correct as written, altho it would have been clearer had the auxiliary been used. If the writer intended to express an action which took place in time wholly past, he should have used "did" for "done," and he would have improved the sentence somewhat by repeating the subject of the final verb (thus, . . . "and *I did* it in three months"). (2) The words *triple* and *treble* are exact synonyms, and therefore either may be used.

"N. R. N.," McMinnville, Tenn.—'Which is the correct expression, 'To *eat* soup' or 'To *drink* soup'?"

Soup may be eaten with a spoon or drunk from a cup; therefore both expressions are correct.

"C. S. G.," Fostoria, O.—A *psychologist* is one who treats inductively of the phenomena of human consciousness and of the nature and relations of the subject of them, the mind. *Physiognomy* is the science treating of the face or features as revealing character or disposition. *Ingomar* is the hero of a drama by Munch-Bellinghausen.

"A. L. W.," Columbus, Mo.—A *pacqueton* is a box or barrel of fish packed ready for transportation.

"W. E. P.," Santo Domingo.—"Is the sentence, 'Has brought forth results—the kind that count,' grammatically correct with reference to the number of the verb 'count'?"

In this sentence the verb "count" has for its subject the relative "that" (antecedent "kind") and is therefore singular (see Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 542, N. 6; p. 586, obs. 10).

"Every finite verb must agree with its subject or nominative in person and number (*id.*, p. 569, Rule XIV.). The verb "count" therefore should be singular ("counts"). However, the author in the sentence cited may have construed the words "of results" as understood after the word "kind" in which case the usage might be defended by some.

"E. S. W. H.," Millersville, Ind.—As restlessness may imply action of body or agitation of mind, it is possible to keep still and still feel restless or to be (as in the case of the correspondent's friend) so restless that one can not keep still. Thus one can keep still being restless, while restlessly keeping still.

"J. S.," Burlington, N. C.—"Ships that pass in the night" originated in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," *The Theologian's Tale*, pt. iv.

"O. V.," Dallas, Tex.—"In the following sentence, 'If either one of you gentlemen *are* here to-morrow, please call and explain this matter,' should the first verb be *are* or *is*?"

In the first place, the present tense may be used to express future time; secondly, the verb must agree with its subject or nominative in person and number. The sentence should therefore read, "If, either (one) of you gentlemen is here to-morrow, please call and explain this matter."

"R. C. L.," Charlotte, N. C.—The name Farragut is pronounced far'ra-gut. The first syllable is accented; the first *a* has the sound of *a* in "bad," the second, the sound of *a* as in "sofa," and the *u* the sound of *u* in "but."

"S. H.," Decorah, Ga.—The word *snithe* is an adjective and signifies sharp-cutting—said of the wind. It is not used as a verb.

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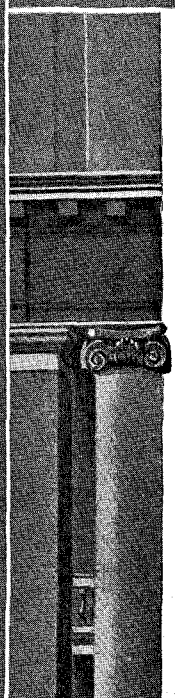

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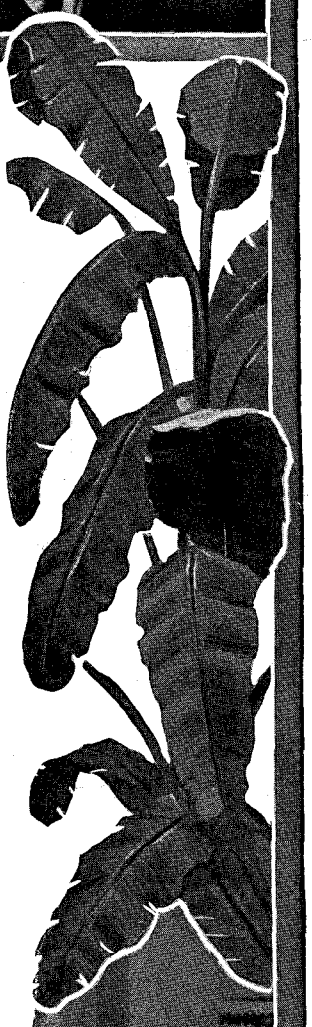

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